

VOL. XXII.

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EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

From Chicago to Mobile with the Illinois Press Association.

NUMBER TWO.

Before entirely dismissing Mound City, we must refer to a factory of wagon hubs, spokes and felloes. This factory is a most complete institution; the work turned out there, and the timber used, cannot be excelled in the United States, if in the world.

On The Gen. Anderson.—After tripping it on the "light, fantastic toe," until long past midnight, the editors embarked on board the Gen. Anderson, belonging to the Transportation Company, and in the short space of two hours were set down in safety at Columbus, Ky., having in the meantime partaken of an excellent breakfast. At this place we took the cars of the Ohio and Mobile R. R., which were so generously tendered by Mr. Murdock, the President of the road. Four companies of the 2d regiment U. S. regulars being in transitu from Pensacola for the Plains, had just landed at Columbus, and were preparing to cook their breakfast. They looked pretty well browned and like a very hardy set of men. The band belonging to them gave us several national airs, and while the martial strains were still ringing in our ears, the whistle sounded and we sped away Southward to the Gulf.

The Woods were already in full leaf, and the Red-bud and Dogwood in bloom, filling up the lower space beneath the branches of the tall oaks, the leafy beeches and the white birches—making a very enchanting picture for the men of the North, where even the lilac had not yet unfolded the first bud.

The Ohio and Mobile Railroad runs as such highways frequently do, through forests, and by streams, where the country traversed is hardly an index to the best agricultural land; yet we saw many places where it may be pleasant for man to dwell. The country is rich, fertile, slightly undulating, and, after the forest is cleared, easy of cultivation. This railroad is fast recovering from the effects of the war, and is of incalculable importance to Missouri and St. Louis. All merchandise requiring speed must go by this route, while the early fruits of a more Southern latitude will be brought over the same

to us. The iron used is of the best quality, imported from England, and the road-bed, though not all that could be desired, is fair.—The want of good building stone is seriously felt, and many of the archways over the water-courses are laid up of brick. While on the subject of railroads we may as well say, that the editors are greatly indebted to this; the Mobile and Montgomery; the Montgomery and Selma and Meridian roads, and their careful, gentlemanly conductors, for their safety, and the great care manifested for their comfort and welfare; and we heartily join in the resolution which will be transmitted to the officers of these respective roads.

Agriculture in Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee, is being carried on in the most primitive style. We believe not a single improvement has, as yet, been made, and the labor is being done by the same class of operatives and with the same tools as before the war. We saw no field, that we now remember, that was being or had been thoroughly plowed. Generally a man would enter the field with his mule and a small one-horse plow, and taking the last year's ridges of corn or cotton for his guide, would throw up a ridge between the rows; this would be leveled a little and then planted to corn or cotton—the unplowed strip being cultivated during this season. It is not to be wondered at that the result of such tillage is not always satisfactory—the wonder is, that they have any crops at all; besides the other error of requiring four hands to operate with four plows and four mules. Supposing the planters should take a good gang plow, and first plow the entire field—one man could operate this and the four mules would all be hitched up to the one plow. Next, lay off the entire field, and take a good corn planter—and two hands, with a good team of mules, could plant in the best possible manner from twelve to fifteen acres, or—if as now, in drills—twenty acres of corn per day.

Rotation of Crops is little known, and less practiced; hence, if the cotton crop fails, there is distress, and people will have to run in debt. We are glad to know that last year's cotton crop was a good one, for which good prices were obtained; considerable, also, remains in first hands. Part of this year's crop is being

injured by the high water, but we hope it may not entail as great a loss as is now feared. As one evidence of consideration, we must mention here, that in the country visited by the writer, much more land is being devoted to corn than usual. *No one thing will do so much to regulate all existing differences between employers and employees, as two good crops of cotton, and good prices!* But, although cotton is a great and necessary staple, the land and the owners require, for their own good and safety, a diversity of crops. Wheat will grow in Tennessee, and we think also in Alabama and Mississippi; and although the returns would not perhaps be as large as from cotton—the change would be beneficial to the land, and it would make the owner more independent.

Grass, it is asserted will not grow, or do well in the South; yet, in a whole day's travel, it would be difficult to find a single farmer that has ever tried any one kind of grass, let alone a variety. We are of opinion (of course we have no experience) that the large, or grape vine, clover; also red top; and, in places, Timothy—would do well. Lucerne, also, because of its very long and strong roots, would do well. To try the experiment would cost but little, and the knowledge obtained would be invaluable.

The Stock of cattle, hogs and sheep, which we had a chance to observe, with very few exceptions, showed that a better class of improved breeds would be of incalculable benefit to this section of our land. Speaking of this we cannot forbear to mention that the diet of this section would be much improved by discarding the immense quantities of bacon, which are now being consumed, and eating beef, lamb and mutton instead. The climate is not at all suited to a large consumption of fat or greasy meats—all kinds of fruits and rice are better.

Again, good butter and cheese bring a fabulous price—Why not produce them at home? A milk diet, or milk with hominy and rice, would be a great improvement, instead of preparing the latter articles simply with water.

We must refer to our journey again, because we cannot say all we wish, or ought, in this space. In conclusion, we give a little paragraph contributed to the *Mobile Register* by request.—Many of the editors responded in like manner, and we may give some of the comments of the editors of the Mobile paper.

"Extremes of the Season."—While winter lingers in the lap of spring at Chicago, and seems to have undisputed sway there for nine months in the year, Mobile seems as in midsummer—gorgeous with the roseate tints of the Sunny South. So much of beauty and loveliness as one sees in the parterres of Mobile gardens, or along the shaded streets of this beautiful city at this time of year—we, of the North-west had not expected. We, who had never beheld the dense foliage and stately beauty of the Live Oak, or the snowy white cup of the Magnolia blossom: who never expected to pick berries in April, which ripen at home in August—are astonished that there can be such contrasts. In the slower days of 'long agone' one would glide through a degree of latitude, perchance on the raging canal, so imperceptibly, that in good growing weather, vegetation could keep pace with the snail track of the boat—but, in these days, when continents are tied by the strong bands of steel rails; when steam, and lightning itself, are made to do the behest of man—we are transferred almost in a night from winter to summer; and, being men with eyes, and ears, and senses, that can be entranced by fragrant odors, of course we are astonished.

"We, who profess to worship at the shrine of Ceres and Pomona, should be derelict to duty, if we neglected to hint that, while *Flora* has done

so much for Mobile and vicinity, our favorites seem to have been almost neglected. This may be due to our limited opportunity of observation. We are only surprised that so magnificent a field as here opens, should have been left unimproved so long. What a climate for peaches, apricots, nectarines, cherries, and the more hardy apple, and last, though not least, the grape, the juices of whose luscious clusters make glad the heart of man! Give to the 'Sunny South' the energies and sinews of the North; the superior skill and implements of the Northern farmer and fruit-grower—and a more delightful land, and one calculated to more liberally reward intelligent toil, cannot be found on this or any other continent!"

SHEEP AND DOGS.

It is always pleasant to record any indications of improvement in the tone and expression of public opinion. To illustrate that "constant dropping wears the stone," we refer to the long-continued, oft-renewed attempts, of the friends of sheep culture in this State, to obtain a law by which the large number of useless dogs, so destructive to sheep, could be reduced or restrained. Public opinion was not educated up to this point. Our Legislators could not see the importance of it. The law could not be obtained. In cases where suit was entered for known damages, juries could not be found willing to face public opinion.

We see a change coming over all this. A case took place lately in St. Louis county, the headquarters of the dog. Mr. Jas. Shields had six ewes and three lambs killed, besides several injured, by two dogs belonging to a neighbor. The case was clear.

Mr. Shields presented the very modest bill of fifteen dollars for the sheep killed. There was considerable writhing, mincing and begging off: it was like pulling eye-teeth to pay this amount without any return; but the money was paid; one dog killed, and the other put on the chain, without going into court—the majesty of justice vindicated, and the stamp of change placed on the face of public opinion. This is the true way to proceed. Sooner or later justice will be done to the sheep grower, and the results will be beneficial to all. We have always found that the grand hindrance in the way of progress, lay in the want of intelligence and unity of action among the cultivators of the soil themselves.—Who will watch over and protect their interests if they neglect them?

VENTILATE YOUR CELLARS.—Many a dangerous fever has been caused by the foul air from dark, damp, and unventilated cellars. Confined air, without the purifying influence of sunlight, soon becomes impure and unwholesome. Most cellars serve as a reservoir for this impure air, which, in addition, is loaded with decomposing organic matters and foul gases, given off from the masses of decaying vegetables with which they are stored. The foul air finds its way slowly and constantly into the upper rooms of the house, there to poison the systems of its occupants. Cellars should be kept as clean and pure as any portion of the house. They should also be well ventilated, which can easily be done by having a flue opening from the cellar into the chimney, and by having one or more openings from the outside to admit the fresh air.—Cellars should also be kept dry, as well as clean and well ventilated.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

Benj. Scott, of Lafayette Co., Mo., writing under date of May 2d, says: "We like the 'Rural World' very much, and think that any farmer could not spend two dollars more wisely than by subscribing for it. The wheat crop looks fine in this section. I think the season about three weeks later this year than last."

FROM JERSEY CO., ILLS.—Col. N. J. Colman: I am very much pleased with your paper, and consider it highly interesting and instructive. The spring has been wet and cold so far, and vegetation comes on slowly. There was more wheat sown in this county last fall than usual, and it generally looks very fine. The oat crop will be small, owing to the late spring. Farmers commenced planting corn this week. Peach blossoms are scarce. Apple prospect good. Pears and cherries look promising. T. J. McR.
Jerseyville, Ap. 30.

FROM HUDSON, WISCONSIN.—Eds. Rural World: Our season is late. Frost not out of ground yet (April 24th). But little spring wheat sown. Fruit trees are in good condition. Peach trees, not protected during winter, on my grounds, are alive. The Philadelphia raspberry is perfectly hardy here, while the Brinckle's Orange dies every winter. Gage plum trees not injured this season, but were all killed last year down to the snow. My strawberries—Wilson, French's Seedling and Russell's Prolific—are in good condition. Grapes all right. Shall plow this week. Some ground plowed last week. Navigation just opened on the St. Croix. W. W. S.

FROM BATES CO., MO.—Col. Colman: I have been a reader of your excellent paper for the last two years—many of my neighbors are now becoming interested in it. It seems from the numerous inquiries made of you about land, that but little is known about South-West Missouri by people living East. In my opinion, Bates county cannot be surpassed by any in the State in point of fertility of soil and natural advantages—and all we lack to make it one of the first counties in the State is, capital and a little enterprise with it. The best of unimproved prairie land, with inexhaustible coal banks and the best of pure water, can be bought at from five to ten dollars an acre.—Let me say to all, North and South, wishing homes in the West, to come to Bates county, Mo. Early sown wheat looks well. Weather wet and cool.
W. B., Hudson, April 24th.

Our Future Capital.

When we recollect that after 1870, ten States of the Upper Mississippi Valley will elect half the members of Congress, and will assuredly give tone to the future politics of the country, the following from the *Iowa State Register* seems hardly the statement of an improbable event:

"The Washington Chronicle complains that 'Congress has adjourned without determining the appointment of a commissioner to select paving material for Pennsylvania avenue.'—Why, we should like to know, does the United States pay for paving the streets of Washington? Why should not that city of blood-suckers pay its own municipal expenses as other cities do? After the next census, when the West shall have the representation in Congress that the number of its inhabitants justly entitles it to, we shall have a re-location of the Capital of the country, when it will be set down among a live people, who will be willing to pay their own city expenses. The Capital of the country must and will be moved to the West; and we are strong in the belief that President Grant's second inauguration will take place in the Mississippi Valley. The West have only to demand that it shall be so, and it will be done, and the old Washington will be 'left to the bats and the owls.'"

COAL SHAFT TO BE SUNK.—We are pleased to announce that Mr. Samuel T. Crews has leased a parcel of land, just below the city cemetery, (Fayette, Mo.) to a Mr. Lewis, of Renick, who intends at an early day sinking a coal shaft. We have no doubt but that coal will be found in large quantities; and that, when once mined, so that it can be furnished at a low rate for manufacturing purposes, the consumption will be great enough to make it remunerative to the enterprising parties who are undertaking the work. Show to capitalists that you can furnish a fine article of coal, and in less than two years, we will have a dozen engines at work in various kinds of manufactures that can be made profitable at this place. Let our citizens give every encouragement to the enterprise.

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COUNTIES OF MISSOURI.

[Continued from our last.]

CEDAR COUNTY—Is near the centre of South-west Missouri. The eastern half of the county is heavily timbered; the western is mostly prairie, beautifully interspersed with timber. The whole county is abundantly supplied with pure water from living springs, and the Sac, Bear, Cedar and Horse creeks flow through the county from south to north, furnishing splendid water power for all machinery. Copper and antimony are abundant. Stockton is the county seat. Pop., 1860, 6,639. Vote, 1868—Rep. 569; Dem. 300.

CHARITON COUNTY—Is situated on the Missouri river near the centre of the State. The soil and climate are excellent—the products surpassed by no county in the State. Coal is abundant. It contains large prairies, and is well watered, and has timber abundant. The west branch of the N. M. R. passes through it east and west. Keytesville is the county seat, and Brunswick the chief town. Pop., 1860, 12,568. Vote, 1868—Rep. 774; Dem. 856.

CHRISTIAN COUNTY—Is in the South-west part of the State, its county seat, Ozark, about 15 miles south of Springfield. Surface undulating, some portions broken; generally heavily timbered. Excellent soil in valleys and on some of the uplands. Soil and climate adapted to fruit and stock growing. Extensive deposits of iron ore. Some lead and copper. The South Pacific R. R. will cross the North-west corner. Pop., 1860, 5,491. Vote, 1868—Rep. 558; Dem. 148.

CLARK COUNTY—Is the North-east county of the State, bounded by the Des Moines river on the north, and the Mississippi on the east. It is well watered by the Fox and Wyaconda rivers, and many smaller streams. The "divides" between them are prairies. The soil is very fertile, plenty of oak, hickory and elm timber, and good coal. Waterloo is the county seat. Alexandria, the principal river town, is 202 miles from St. Louis. Pop., 1860, 11,684. Vote, 1868—Rep. 1,118; Dem. 322.

CLAY COUNTY—Is in the west part of North Missouri, on the Missouri river. Soil very fertile. It is quite broken and hilly, well timbered and watered. It has numerous small prairies, and many fine farms and large stock growers. The K. C. & Cameron, the W. B. N. M., and Missouri Valley Railroads pass through it. Liberty is the county seat. Pop., 1860, 13,025. Vote, 1868—Rep. 284; Dem. 320.

CLINTON COUNTY—Is in the North-western part of the State, being in the second tier north and east of the Missouri river. Two-thirds of it is undulating prairie and very fertile. Blue and grey limestone are abundant. Several of the streams have good unimproved mill sites upon them. Springs are quite numerous. The K. C. & Cameron R. R., and H. & St. Joe Railroad pass through it. Plattsburg is the county seat. Pop., 1860, 7,848. Vote, 1868—Rep. 575; Dem. 652.

COLE COUNTY—Is in the centre of the State, and on the south bank of the Missouri river. Surface generally rolling or broken, and the uplands—rather thin soil—well adapted to fruit raising; the bottoms along the Missouri, Osage and Moreau (about one-fourth of the county), very rich and fertile. The climate is very favorable to fruit culture; peaches seldom fail, and all kinds of fruit yield abundantly. Both lead ore and coal are found in this county. Timber in great varieties and good size. Jefferson City, the Capital of the State, and county seat, is on the Pacific Railroad, which crosses the county east and west.—Pop., 1860, 9,606. Vote, 1868—Rep. 839; Dem. 734.

COOPER COUNTY—Is in the center of the State, on the south bank of the Missouri river. Surface gently undulating. Timber and prairie favorably distributed. Soil very fertile. Well watered. Springs abundant, both fresh and mineral. Chouteau Spring, 10 miles from Booneville, the county seat, is widely known as a watering place. The alluvial soil occupies a large area in the bottoms of the Missouri, the Lamine and the Little Saline, and is generally covered with a heavy growth of cottonwood, sycamore, elm, sugar-maple, white maple, the various kinds of oaks and hickories, hackberry, willows and grape. The P. R. R. crosses the southern part, and a branch is now in operation from Tipton to Booneville, the county seat. Pop., 1860, 17,358. Vote, 1868—Rep. 945; Dem. 504.

CRAWFORD COUNTY—Lies South east of the centre of the State, about 90 miles from St. Louis. The S. W. Branch of the Pacific Railroad crosses the north part. Iron, lead and copper are abundant. The climate, soil and location favor fruit culture of all kinds.—Adapted to mixed husbandry. Stock growing would pay well. Soil varies very much. The valleys of the large streams are heavily timbered. The Meramec is the principal river. Steelville is the county seat. Pop., 1860, 5,327. Vote, 1868—Rep. 384; Dem. 433.

DADE COUNTY—Is in the central South-west part of the State. Surface undulating, and in some parts

broken. More prairie than timber. Soil fertile and well adapted to agriculture, horticulture and stock raising. Climate mild. The mildness of the climate, abundance of native and cultivated grasses, and of stock water, render this county well adapted to stock growing. Water power is abundant. Timber enough along the valleys for practical purposes. Iron, copper and coal found in various parts of the county. Greenfield is the county seat. Pop., 1860, 7,073. Vote, 1868—Rep. 701; Dem. 168.

DALLAS COUNTY—Is in the central South-western part of the State. The surface and soil are diversified. Part of the county is quite level; part undulating, and some parts broken and rough. It is well watered.—The prairies are small and fertile. The timber land is rocky, but the soil black and fertile. The S. P. R. R. will pass through, or very near the southern part.—Buffalo is the county seat. Pop., 1860, 5,892. Vote, 1868—Rep. 584; Dem. 232.

DAVIES COUNTY—In northern part of the State, is generally rolling prairie and timber land—about half of each: well watered. Its soil is famous for fertility, and well adapted to grazing and grain growing. The H. & St. Joe Railroad passes within two to four miles of its southern line. Gallatin is the county seat. Pop., 1860, 9,605. Vote, 1868—Rep. 1,060; Dem. 730.

DEKALB COUNTY—Is in the North-western part of the State. The soils are fertile and well adapted to hemp, corn, wheat, oats and tobacco. Hemp has been regarded the most profitable crop, yielding 1,000 to 1,500 lbs. per acre. Stock raising is also extensive and profitable. Building stone, clay and hardwood timber are abundant. The H. & St. Joe Railroad passes through the southern part. Maysville is the county seat. Pop., 1860, 5,224. Vote, 1868—Rep. 586; Dem. 291.

DENT COUNTY—Is in the South-east part of the State, on the elevated Ozark table land, about 1,000 feet above St. Louis. It is well timbered, and lands fertile. Iron ores abundant. Extensive white oak groves on the south slopes of the table lands. The upland soils are light, but well adapted to wheat and fruit. The bottom lands are rich and very fertile.—Salem is the county seat. Pop., 1860, 5,654. Vote, 1868—Rep. 199; Dem. 175.

DOUGLAS COUNTY—In the southern part of the State, is quite sterile and broken, and much of it unfit for cultivation. It contains excellent pine, oak and walnut timber. The climate is good and the soil generally well adapted to fruit raising; that in the valleys especially to the culture of corn, wheat, tobacco and grasses. Vera Cruz is the county seat. Pop., 1860, 2,415. Vote, 1868—Rep. 427; Dem. 41.

DUNKLIN COUNTY—Is next to the South-eastern of the State. It is well watered—too well—by the St. Francois and Whitewater rivers, and numerous lakes and ponds. When drained, which can be done at comparatively small expense, it will be among the most fertile of the State. Kennett is the county seat. Pop., 1860, 5,026. Vote, 1868, thrown out. Dem. majority 150.

FRANKLIN COUNTY—Is in the eastern part of the State, on the south bank of the Missouri river. Surface broken and well watered by springs and streams. Its mineral resources deserve special notice. Prof. Swallow pronounces the lead mines among the richest in the State, and the supply inexhaustible. Copper and iron are abundant. This is one of the best timbered counties in the State. The valleys are fertile. The Missouri river, the Pacific and the South Pacific Railroads afford unusual facilities for marketing produce, fruit and mineral. Washington is the principal place. Union, 8 miles from Washington, is the county seat. Pop., 1860, 18,083. Vote, 1868—Rep. 1,538; Dem. 1,261.

GASCONADE COUNTY—Lies on the south bank of the Missouri river, and is in many respects similar to Franklin. It is principally settled by Germans. The north and east half is hilly and broken, and some of the hills unfit for cultivation. The valleys are very fertile. It is well watered. The cultivation of the grape is, at present, more extensive in this than any other county in the State. Large tracts of land are thus occupied in the vicinity of Hermann. Along the Gasconade are numerous saltpetre caves. There are some superior farms. Hermann, the county seat, is a flourishing young city on the Pacific Railroad and Missouri river, 81 miles from St. Louis. Pop., 1860, 8,727. Vote, 1868—Rep. 927; Dem. 307.

GENTRY COUNTY—Is in the North-west part of the State; the country rolling, diversified with prairie and timber, and well watered by Grand river and branches. Soil is well adapted to grain and grasses. Albany is the county seat. Pop., 1860, 11,980. Vote, 1868—Rep. 813; Dem. 511.

GREEN COUNTY—In the central South-west part, lies chiefly on the Ozark table land, and is higher than any of the adjacent country. The streams are all clear

and rapid. The prairies are large, rich and beautiful, skirted by timber along the streams and in groves. There are occasional barrens which are stony, but they contain the elements to insure successful wine growing. Peaches grow large, and seldom fail. Iron, copper and lead are here, but not yet mined. Well watered. Healthy climate and advantageous position. The S. P. R. R. will cross it North-east and South-west, and is now being rapidly built, and will be finished in 1870 through this county. Springfield is the county seat. Pop., 1860, 13,186. Vote, 1868—Rep. 1,239; Dem. 790.

GRUNDY COUNTY—In the northern part of the State, midway between Mississippi and Missouri rivers, is chiefly undulating prairie, with timber skirting the streams. The soil is very rich and adapted to all farming purposes. Trenton is the county seat. Pop., 1860, 7,895. Vote, 1868—Rep. 1,044; Dem. 324.

[Continuation next, week.]

Ripe Meat as Well as Ripe Fruit.

In the catalogue of the Waldberg herd for 1869, Mr. Conger briefly advances an idea that we should like to see more fully discussed. He informs us that he breeds with a practical end in view—a view to impart, as far as light, air, exercise, proper food and management, will serve—constitutional vigor to the younglings of the herd. And, "to this end, the maxim, that 'early maturity brings early decay,' is kept constantly in view, and all forcing of growth is avoided. This process, it is admitted, promotes pecuniary thrift in the grazier, who also forces immature (if not unhealthy looking) beef on the market. But, who prefers the meat of an over-fed steer at four years old, to that of an ox at six, if the latter can be obtained? Moreover, it may be that the former is slaughtered early, because (as is frequently seen in breeding animals which go through the same process of over-feeding when young) fears may be entertained of their being able to survive during another year, the forcing they have endured from calf-hood. The life of a breeding bull or cow, should be averaged at fourteen years at least; and, consulting the rules which divide the allotted term of human life, and taking the first two-sevenths for the period of minority, and the next two for the attainment of manhood, vigor, &c., &c.—we would have, at half that ratio, the first two years of the life of a Short Horn—destined for breeding purposes, and for a fair chance of development, fecundity and life—treated as its infancy, and the next two reserved for its ripening development. This view may be scoffed at, as costing the breeder too much time, food and care; but it is believed that those who prefer to select, as breeding stock, such as have been forced to weigh, at the breeder's profit, one thousand pounds at twelve months, discover their own ultimate loss in the purchase."

The policy foreshadowed here, is one that breeders would do well to weigh; for it may have a more permanent influence upon their interests than they imagine at the first glance.—But, if breeders—those who grow meat for the market—find the forcing system most profitable because beef consumers are readily imposed upon; then it behooves the consumers themselves to wake up to the true nature of the situation. Unripe meat is just as deleterious to health as unripe fruit: for neither, properly considered, is full of richness and sweetness, until nature, by gradual stages, has brought it to maturity. But, to discuss the question as it should be discussed, requires more time and thought than we can give to it now.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

STUMP MACHINE.

EDS. RURAL WORLD: I see in your paper an inquiry for a stump machine.

We have one that will extract any stump—green or dry, large or small. This machine was patented in Grand Rapids, Michigan, in 1867. We have 200 in use. I am operating in Minnesota. P. O. address, St. Paul, Minn.

J. HITCHCOCK.

A St. Louis Union Stock Yard.

In directing attention to the diversion of the cattle trade from our city heretofore, we have only spoken of the general interests involved, which, as with any trade or commerce, appertaining to a city, are common to each and every citizen. There are, however, special interests, that of right should step forward, and organize the efforts of the community to regain or retain a particular branch of commerce, because these special interests are more directly imperilled or advanced by the loss or gain of that especial item of trade. It is idle to say that all measures influencing for good the commerce of our city must emanate from the Chamber of Commerce or the Board of Trade; as it is folly to hope to build up special lines of interest without the active inauguration of movements to that end by those who are to lose or gain by the failure or success of these efforts.

In inaugurating a movement to draw hither the vast cattle trade of Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Texas, the Indian Territory and Southern Illinois, it is necessary then that the interests directly involved should not only seek the co-operation of all the interests to be benefitted indirectly, but that they should take immediate and energetic action themselves. There can be no question that the first need is that cattle be received easily, shipped quickly, and handled cheaply—in order to save to producer and consumer that portion of their profits which is now lost in the expense of driving cattle long distances through streets and across ferries—and that buyer and seller should be brought into intimate and easy communion. This can only be done by the erection of a Union stock-yard, with which all the railroads reaching the city from north, west, east and south shall connect, and in which cattle can be bought for the home market or sold to the distant shipper; where the commission dealer can keep his office; and in which shall be combined all the requirements of the trade—bank, hotel, telegraph, railroads, forage dealers, etc. That such a yard is needed; that without it St. Louis cannot become a market for live stock beyond its immediate local consumptive demand, is so obvious as to need no further illustration. It is as true of the cattle trade as the grain trade—the produce of the country will be shipped to the market where it can be most cheaply handled, and where values are rendered steady by the presence of buyers, and the facilities for shipping direct to the consumer.

Nor is the question as to who should inaugurate a movement for the erection of such a stock-yard at all debatable. The first direct receivers of profits from the cattle trade will be the freight carriers—the railroads that gather this stock in the country, and those that carry it hence to Eastern markets. How much they have lost in the past year alone may be gathered from the fact, that Chicago received over the Hannibal and St. Joseph and Burlington Railroads, fifty-four thousand head, or nearly twenty-five hundred car loads of Texas cattle alone, besides large herds raised in Missouri and Kansas.—The freight should have come to this city, employing the rolling stock of the Missouri Pacific and the North Missouri roads, and giving added freight business to the Chicago and Alton, the Terre Haute and the Ohio and Mississippi roads; and it would have come here had these roads followed the example of Chicago railroad managers. It is idle for our railroad men to say that they could not do this without transgressing the strict rules of railroad management, and interfering with private enterprise. It is their duty to express their freight business to its fullest extent; it is their duty to join in and inaugurate such enterprises as will draw business to their roads.

What can be done by a Union Stock-yard is shown in Chicago statistics. Thirteen years ago, in 1855, Chicago received 10,000 head of beef cattle; in 1868, that city received 324,534

head, and shipped 215,987 head. To convey this freight to and from that city, required thirty-two thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven cars, which, if made up into one train, would extend in a direct line over one hundred and eighty miles. How this was done can be best understood by printing the names of the Directors of the Chicago Union Stock-yard for the present year, and we give that list as follows:

Jas. F. Joy, President Burlington & Quincy R. R.; Jno. M. Douglass, President Illinois Central; E. B. Phillips, President Michigan Southern; H. E. Sargent, Superintendent of Michigan Central; Jas. N. McCullough, Superintendent Fort Wayne & Chicago; Geo. L. Dunlap, Superintendent Chicago & North-western; P. A. Hall, Superintendent Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; J. M. Walker, Director Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; and P. R. Chandler, Director Chicago and Alton.

It will be seen that in this list there is not a single Director not prominently identified with some railroad receiving direct and positive benefit from the freighting of cattle—those that bring the beeves to the market as well as those that carry them away. Here, then, is both the example for our railroad men to imitate, and the proof that that example will lead to direct and certain increase of business. Our city government has given these roads a right to connect over the Levee, and private enterprise has furnished a temporary substitute for a bridge by crossing loaded cars with a ferry. It will not be difficult to find beyond the limits of our city a proper location, with ample space for the cheap establishment of such a Union Stock depot, and St. Louis capital will not fail to aid the roads in controlling this great trade, now diverted from us. Will our railroads take the initiative?—*Mo. Republican.*

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

BURNING WHEAT STRAW.

The growing of wheat has been my principal business for many years. I was in the habit of ricking my straw on the highest and thinnest points of land on the farm, in order to get the greatest possible benefit of the manure, with the least possible labor. This was the general practice in the neighborhood, until some three or four years ago, when it was put a stop to, in consequence of the depredations of the chinch-bug on the growing corn adjoining these old straw ricks. We have never been bothered with these bugs in this part of the country, only in this way—since which, we have been in the habit of scattering the straw and burning it. Now, on those spots where the straw was burned, wheat grows taller, thicker, and matures several days sooner, and produces double the other portions of the field. Now, what I would like to know is, what we can use on our soil to make the whole field produce in the same way? It is generally conceded that the soil is well adapted to wheat in this portion of our county, and will, if well cultivated, produce from twenty to forty bushels per acre. This burning of straw has demonstrated to my mind that there is something wanting in our soil, that perhaps is within our reach, by which we may be enabled to double our present crops. J. C. A.

FROM WARREN Co., Mo.—*N. J. Colman, Esq:* Early sown wheat looks well here—but late sown badly winter killed. Oats all sown, and coming up fine. Ground just getting in order for corn planting. Plenty of apples—but no peaches expected. F. C. H., May 6.

WIRE FENCE.

For a good wire fence, the posts should be set not to exceed eight feet apart, and two-and-one-half feet in the ground. I sharpen the post (if to be set in the spring when the ground is soft) and then, with a spade, cut out the sod the depth of the spade, and then with a crowbar punch down about as low as the post is to be driven. After this is done, I set the posts in their places, then take a team and lumber-wagon with two men and two fence mauls, drive along by the side of the posts and settle them to the right depth into the ground, a little care being taken that the posts go down plumb. This is not much trouble, as the point of the post will follow the hole made by the crowbar.

The number of wires for a good fence must not be less than five. So instead of using staples I, with a half-inch or three eighths Cook's or Jenny's bit, begin eight inches from the ground and bore holes through the posts, having taken some pains in setting the posts, so as to have the least diameter in the direction through which the wire passes. I have the holes through the posts in the following order, beginning at or nearest the ground: first hole, eight inches; second, eight; third, ten; fourth, twelve; fifth, fourteen inches; making the fence fifty-two inches high. Every twenty rods, there should be a post set to stretch the wires against.

For the three bottom wires, No. 9 will answer every purpose; but, for the two top wires, No. 8 should be invariably used. Horses and cattle will rub themselves against these top wires, and if No. 9, if it does not break, it will stretch so as to need tightening; unless of the very best English annealed wire, it will break and become worthless. But No. 8, if stretched through holes in the post, properly secured at the ends, will hold up a mule if he should perchance jump on to it, which he will never attempt the second time.

Care should be taken in boring the post, so as to have the wires run on a gauge the same as though it were a board fence, making due allowance for unevenness of the ground, over which the fence is to be built.

HOW TO STRETCH THE WIRE.

Begin at one end of the fence; pass the wire through the holes of about forty posts, as this will be as long a section as can be stretched properly; then secure one end of the wire by winding it around a wooden pin of an inch in diameter, and four inches long. At the other end of the section, I make a pulley of solid wood about three inches in diameter, cut into sections of six or eight inches. Bore two holes through this so as to make quarter turns with pins, winding the wire around the center of the pulley.—This will prevent the pulley from splitting as tension is secured. It is necessary to use iron pins to wind the pulleys up, of from half an inch to five-eighths. But after sufficient tension is made so the wires are properly stretched, it can be secured by putting a short wooden pin in one of the holes of the pulley and letting it rest against the side of the post. It will require a pulley to each wire. Your wire fence is done. This is but one section of twenty rods. Use your pulley post to attach the next section, and so on until you have extended your fence as far as you choose.

A very good fence can be built of three wires, to turn horses and cattle, by leaving out the two bottom wires.—*L. H., in the Western Rural.*

BUTTER FROM AYRSHIRE COWS.—We were presented by Dr. C. W. Spalding with a sample of butter, made from the milk of Ayrshire cows, on his farm near Kirkwood. The butter was fine, uniform in the grain, of excellent color and of good flavor. We conceive that the Ayrshire is truly the poor man's cow.

The Apiary.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

WATER FOR BEES.

Bees must have water, and plenty of it; in the spring they consume great quantities of it, when raising brood or building comb. One of the great causes of dysentery among bees is, water dearth. Brood is liable to perish for want of water, and often does, if the weather is such that the bees are prevented from flying, for only a few days, to obtain it. When there are no ponds, creeks, springs or sheets of water near, water should be furnished artificially for them. Two or three troughs or pans, filled with stones and water, and covered with moss, sticks, or cut straw, for the bees to alight upon and drink with safety—should be placed near the hives.

Give your bees water and you will have no occasion to scold Melinda Jane or Mary Ann for spilling water near the well or pump, because them "cussid" bees come humming around until they carry off every drop of the water spilt—and you can then go to the well after water without the fear of getting stung; it will also keep the bees from flying into your kitchen, where they go to stick their noses into your water bucket.

Cattle, pigs and sheep, require water, and it is given to them two or three times a day, and no good farmer complains about it, either. You say "bees get plenty of water from the dew that is on the grass," &c.: that's all very nice to talk about; but, does the dew remain on the grass all day? I guess not!

I am aware that a great many old codgers will laugh in their sleeves at the idea of giving water to bees; but I can tell them that it is no small matter. I have been in nearly every part of this State (and was not always on a steamboat or railroad coach, either,) and have seen hundreds of places where no creeks, springs or ponds, were within ten miles of where bees were kept; and, knowing the great importance of water for bees, in conclusion say once more—Give your bees water. L. C. WAITE.

St. Louis, May 10th, 1869.

THE BEE-KEEPERS' JOURNAL AND AGRICULTURAL REPOSITORY, for April, comes to us with several interesting engravings: one representing a home of bees that burrow in the ground, and another a cluster of queen cells, illustrating an article on queen-rearing. This number also contains many articles of interest in the departments of Agriculture, Ladies' Column, Home and Fire-side and Youths' Page. Mrs. Tupper's Editorial, Two Ways of Training Boys, will well repay any one for the trouble of sending for the April number. Sample copies sent free. Address H. A. KING & Co., Nevada, Ohio.

PROPOLIS OR BEE GLUE.—This is a resinous gum collected by the bees from the leaves, buds and trunks of trees and plants, and is used for coating over uneven surfaces, and for filling holes and cracks within the hive. When cold, it is very hard and brittle, being quite a different substance from wax, of which the combs are composed. Thus we find honey, pollen and propolis, the only substances gathered by the bees.—*Ex.*

Horse Department.

HORSE GOSSIP.

A great variety of opinion, in relation to breeding, has been put on the records within the last year, and many new ideas have been brought to the front and adopted as embodying correct principles in relation to this most perplexing subject. A breeder, in Kentucky, declares that a horse cannot impart blindness to his colts, except at the particular time when his eyes are suffering from disease; and that after the eyes have become totally blind and the horse feels free from any pain, he can be bred to without any fear of his colts having bad eyes. There is no doubt that the condition of the horse at the time the mare is served has much to do with the character of the colt produced; but it is difficult to believe that a natural defect, such as weak eyes, or weak lungs, or ill form, is not as easily imparted to the offspring as any good qualities that may be desired. If this doctrine were correct, we need not breed for any particular purpose, but take the chances for a racer, or trotter, or fine form, or heavy build for draft, to come from any sort of a stallion. If good qualities are wanted, we must breed to the horse that has a combination of these qualities most prominently developed; and, unless an accident interferes, something will be produced similar to the original. This is why we select a particular stallion when we want a colt of particular qualities; and, if a stallion with natural defects is bred to, his colts will surely inherit them unless something out of the ordinary course of nature intervenes and prevents it. The whole theory of breeding is false, if it be not true that a sire is liable to impart whatever natural defect he may have to his offspring—and the same results follow from the character of the mare, as well as from the horse. Many contend that the dam is more certain to impart her qualities to the colt than the horse. In many cases I have noticed that the colts of some particular mare inherit her qualities, and are very little like the stallion in any respect. In other cases, the colts are formed, colored and tempered like the stallion, and have no marks whatever that show the relationship of the dam; and sometimes the young is clear of all resemblance, so far as we can see—both sire and dam have the marks of a generation back. This is an illustration of the difficulty in getting free from the characteristics of the family, and should always induce breeders to select the first great essential in a horse—soundness. No mare ought to be allowed to produce a colt unless she is perfectly sound in every respect. Such as have defects, ought to be used for raising mules; for then the breed is sure to stop. The stallion should not only be sound, but he should also have a good temper and disposition. Observation has taught me, also, that to produce a colt free from what some term accidents in breeding, the horse should be, when the service is performed, as quiet as possible, and not excited or vexed by any ill-treatment of the groom. The mare should not be allowed to fret, in consequence of her suckling colt running around, nor should she be frightened by any disturbance that might be near. So firmly am I impressed

with the belief in the momentary condition of the sire and mare having an effect on the colt, that I would not have a mare served by the stallion if he was tired and weak from travel or any kind of work; but would rather wait until the horse was rested and had entirely recovered from his exhaustion. In fact, it is not safe nor proper, to breed either the mare or horse when one of them is suffering from any cause. This principle has so often been illustrated by the human family that few could have failed to notice it. It is surely true with the human family, and it is the same with animals of all kinds. GOSSIPER.

HARNESS—HOW TO OIL.—First, subject the harness to one or two coats (as the leather may need) of lamp-black and castor oil, warmed sufficiently to make it penetrate the stock readily. Then make about two quarts of warm soap-suds, and with a sponge wash the harness. When dry, rub it over with a mixture of oil and tallow (equal parts), with sufficient lamp-black to give it color—or, what is better, Prussian blue—which gives it a new and fresh look. This compound should be applied sparingly, and be well rubbed in, which can be quickly done, and will leave a smooth and clean surface. The advantages of this process are—

1. By saturating the stock in the first place with oil, the soap and water are prevented from penetrating it in the process of washing. When leather is permitted to absorb water or soap, it has an ultimate tendency to harden it.
 2. When the harness is washed first (as is generally the case), the water repels the oil; consequently in the one case you have the oil inside of the stock, and in the other you have the soap and water.
 3. By oiling the first it softens the dirt, so that it can be washed off in at least one-half of the time required when washing before oiling, and also saves the "scraping" process which defaces the grain of the leather.
 4. It will remain soft much longer from the fact of its being penetrated with oil.
 5. The whole process can be accomplished without the delay of waiting for it to dry.
- Consequently the harness can be oiled and cleaned in much less time—will remain soft longer, wear longer and look better.—*Ex.*

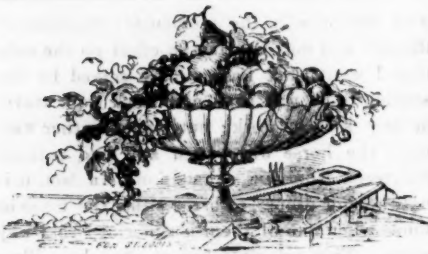
Answers to Correspondents.

EDS. RURAL WORLD: Can you tell me whether or not the "Large Yellow Fig," and the "Small Purple Fig," will succeed in Northern Missouri, and where the roots and slips can be obtained? Have you any in your nursery? T. DAVIES CO., Mo.

ANSWER—Both the Yellow and Purple Figs may do by being laid down in winter and covered with earth. We presume they may be obtained from J. T. Worthington, Chillicothe, Ohio.

WHAT VARIETY OF POTATO?—Col. Colman: I send you sample of an early potato which I have been raising for some three years past. The seed was brought from Ohio some four or five years ago. They are very productive, and a good table variety. The sample sent is smaller than they usually grow. On good ground, and in a season suitable for potatoes, they grow very large. The vines are rather small. I have been unable to find any one who can tell me the name of this potato, and if you can inform me the name of this valuable variety, you will much oblige. Hillsboro, Montgomery Co., Ill. G. B. L.

ANSWER—The potatoes came to hand—but we are unable to name the variety. We will plant and report.



HORTICULTURAL.

FRUIT—MARKETING.

The grand object in view in the production of fruit is, bringing it before the consumer in an attractive form. We hold that "strawberries and cream" will correct and beautify our cookery and our tables, our dishes and our ornamentation. Just let us think of strawberries and cream in a tin pan along-side of pork and beans on the first of June!

Fruit, to be taking, must be put up with neatness, taste and promptness. The day of the old oyster can is past. The day of the permanent, costly box, is nearly gone. The attractive, tasteful, though fragile, box—meets the wants of the time.

Strawberries, the grand harbinger of God's bounty to man, must be gathered while firm; packed "right side up" with care; sent in the most attractive form to market, and sold at once. The grand educational element in fruit culture with the grower, the seller and the consumer—is the strawberry.

The Grower must aim at large, clean, well-developed, carefully-handled, neatly-packed fruit. Boxes spotless, attractive, convenient. Crates light, strong, easily accessible. All must be "pleasing to the eye" as well as "good for food."

A thought just here: It will not do to struggle along with heavy, strong, permanent boxes, to be returned. They involve too much original outlay. They get soiled and unsightly by constant use. They get mixed up in attempting to return them. They are apt to run out before the end of the season. They stand in the way of the prompt distribution of the fruit and the opening of new and distant markets. The railroads and the telegraph are the grand *aides de camp* of fruit culture.

The Seller or Agent has most important duties to perform. The great elements of his character, to be successful, are order, promptitude and a far-seeing intelligence. This is no position for an "old fogey." It will not do for one of your "happy go lucky" fellows. He must be a merchant in the highest degree; an economic philosopher. Be able to foresee and calculate the amount of the crop; the times at which it can reach the market from the different quarters, and how it can be disposed of so as to prevent a glut, with its lost stock and low prices. There are two elements that must come in, to aid in working off the crop: Boxes not to be returned, and the telegraph. 1st. The fruit must be in such packages that the commission agent can send them at once to any point without any fear in regard to packages or changing. 2d. The

telegraph—On many of our roads (the Pacific for example) we know of strawberries traveling thirty miles to St. Louis, and being re-shipped to Leavenworth by the next train. With the telegraph at every station, the grower could be promptly informed to ship up the road directly, and save time, expense and annoyance. We must have telegraphic communication at every station.

The Consumer loves taste and neatness in the fruit. It matters not how carefully the fruit is cultivated; how large and fine when put in the package—it must reach the table in perfection. While a very plain diet will be set off with neat, clean, well conditioned fruit—the finest table will be utterly spoiled with a "strawberry mush" or braised, filthy or decayed fruit, of any kind. Good condition brings good prices and large consumption. Growers, the profit or loss, success or failure, is in your own hands. See to it!

GRAFTING STOCKS.

In the transactions of the Douglas Co., Kan., Horticultural Society, we find the following:

"Mr. J. H. Thurman asked the question—Whether inferior stocks did not injure the flavor of the fruit? Mr. Soule stated that it could make little difference, as all grafting, or nearly so, was done on crab-apple trees, and it made no perceptible difference in the fruit grown from such stocks."

Upon this question, of the influence of the stock, there are great differences of opinion; and there are experiments in progress that will tend to clear the matter up. In regard to the other portion of the statement, "as all grafting, or nearly so, was done on the crab"—does not by any means hold true. Few, if any, crab-apple seeds are used as a general rule. The seed is generally obtained from the cider mills, and is from the cultivated fruit, and that usually of a most promiscuous character.

In one single instance of all the trees we have planted—in a lot of trees purchased as dwarfs—the grafted stem was broken off and the stock grew and has for years produced Hewes' Cider Crabs.

About a dozen of years ago we had some scions to work and had no stocks. We used the common wild crab in the woods; but a small proportion of them *took*; in transplanting, we cut off the crab in most instances, but tried some with it left on; these have now thrown up such a forest of suckers, extending twenty feet from the stem of the tree, that they are an unbearable nuisance.

The free growing seedling unites better, and makes a finer tree in less time than when worked on the crab. The trial of three hundred trees, grafted on pieces of crab root, has produced the conclusion, that we would not permit another to be planted for a bonus of five dollars. But, as free growing seedlings, and not crab stocks, are in general use, there is but little to fear from this.

It is reported that the cultivation of the poppy plant will be introduced into Louisiana. A French gentleman at Natchitoches, it is stated, has announced his intention of planting in the spring of 1869, several acres of poppies, and of manufacturing opium. It is asserted an acre of poppies will make fifty pounds of opium, worth \$15 to \$20 a pound, at a cost of less than \$4 a pound for manufacturing, and that one man can cultivate three acres.

CULTIVATING ORCHARDS.

A great difference of opinion seems to exist among well-informed horticulturists, as to the culture an orchard should receive.

It seems to me that there are some general principles of tree culture, that might be definitely settled, so that there need be no conflicting theories. First, it may be considered an axiom in vegetable physiology, that the roots of all trees and plants flourish best in the surface soil, where vegetable mold abounds, where they may be reached by the atmosphere with its nutritious gases, the heat of the sun, light, rains and dews, in the space included between three inches and ten inches in depth. The truth of this position being granted, it then follows that our culture should be such as to encourage the growth of the roots in this surface soil, that the earth should not be stirred to a greater depth than three inches above the roots.

The first year after planting, the roots of an apple tree extend but a few feet from its base, beyond which the soil may be plowed, and hoed crops raised, provided the fertility is kept up by liberal manuring. The trees should be cultivated and hoed, as well as the crops, but no plow should be allowed to tear through the delicate network of roots that are forming around the tree.

The next year a greater space must be exempt from the plow, around the trees. It is estimated that, as a rule, the roots of a tree extend about twice as far from the tree as do its branches, and if we would avoid tearing them, we must keep that distance from the tree with the plow.

We could pass over the spaces allotted to the roots of the trees with the harrow, the cultivator, or the hoe, but with the plow, never.

So year after year, the spaces between the trees which it is proper to plow, becomes less and less, until after the lapse of ten to fifteen years, a thrifty orchard with trees from 24 to 32 feet apart, will extend their roots all over its surface, when the growing of other crops and the use of the plow should cease.

Then the entire energies of the soil should be devoted to the production of fruit, but its cultivation should continue. The weeds and grass should be kept down, and the surface should be kept mellow. I know of no better implement for this purpose than the two-horse wheel cultivator with a harrow. Passing over the surface repeatedly has a tendency to pack the earth, but the teeth of the cultivator lifting it, throws it up loose and mellow.

No worse treatment can be given an orchard than to mow it for a succession of years. It is robbing the trees of their proper aliment for the benefit of the hay crop.

I have given above, the method in which I should cultivate a young orchard, from planting until it comes into full bearing. But suppose we have an old orchard that has been in sod a number of years, what shall be done with it?

We might do worse than to let it remain in sod, either pasturing it with sheep or swine, or mowing it and allowing the grass to rot on the ground. Some of the best bearing orchards I ever knew had been in sod twenty or more years. But if I were to break up such a sod, it would be with a very shallow furrow, not to exceed three inches in depth.

I would like to say something about pruning fruit trees, but have already made this article too long.—P. C. REYNOLDS, Rochester N. Y., in *Countryman*.

The Horticultural Protective Rights Bill, and Reply

By A. J. Caywood to Mr. P. Barry's Objections to Horticultural Protection.

We are put in possession of copies of these documents through the kindness of Mr. Caywood. This is the key-note to the discussion of some questions greatly involving the rights and interests of the cultivators of the soil. We have not room to give the bill in full, but find that there are many points in the case well taken. That there are some difficulties in the way of getting these points correctly applied—there is no doubt; but none of such magnitude as to deter from the attempt to arrange it into a practical system.

The question of protecting the rights of the producer against infringement, and the rights of the planter against imposition—is one worthy of close attention; one that should be studied in every phase. Of all classes in the community, the cultivators of the soil are perhaps the most humbugged—the most mercilessly fleeced.

The first step in the business is, to see clearly the exact points to be gained—and then it is much easier to see how they can be best gained. A full expression of opinion on this subject is certainly most desirable, and this is an excellent time to bring up the question, so that action can be taken, if thought desirable, next winter. How far associative effort or legal enactment will meet the wants of the case, we can hardly say—but more light on the subject is wanted.

CULTURE OF THE CHERRY.

COL. COLMAN: As I need not ask your consent to correspondence through the columns of the *Rural World* on horticultural questions, allow me to ask others having knowledge, to furnish correspondence on the cherry culture.

1. Is it practicable in St. Louis county?
 2. What varieties, if any, succeed?
 3. What, if any, fail?
 4. What is the extent of the success, and what of the failure?
 5. What are the soils, exposures, &c., of the varieties succeeding?
 6. Can the cherry be made, on the whole, a profitable crop?
 7. How high should the stem grow before emitting branches?
 8. To what diseases, insects, or other enemies, is the cherry, in this county, specially incident?
- I have multiplied questions, because, notwithstanding constant admonitions to the contrary, men will forget that there can be no safe scientific reasoning, and no true progress, without a minute detail of facts, conditions and incidents. Will our experienced horticulturists enlighten us on the cherry?

River Crag. AUGUSTUS W. ALEXANDER.

ANSWER—1. Yes, with some varieties and in some localities.

2. All the Morello and most of the Duke varieties. Early Richmond, English Morello, Carnation, May Duke, Late Duke, Belle de Choisy, Belle Magnifique and some others.

3. All of the Heart and Bigarreau varieties.

4. With the varieties in No. 2, success tolerably certain. With the other, success is the exception.

5. On light, elevated soils, and Eastern exposures.

6. Under the preceding conditions, it is tolerably profitable. We know three trees that bear five bushels each, and the fruit sells at an average of \$5 a bushel.

7. Two to three feet.

8. Bursting of the bark of the stem; winter-killing; curculio, and late spring frosts.

The Ravages of Insects.

The following remarks by N. C. Meeker, from the proceedings of the American Institute Farmers' Club, *New York Tribune*, Aug. 25, 1868, deserve attention:—

"We may say positively that destructive insects are increasing every year, and that they destroy as great an amount of food as is saved. To meet these scourges will require our best efforts. The science of entomology, by which insects are classified and their nature studied, is becoming of national importance; and we are sure, that, without its help, little will be done. The first step in every pursuit is analysis, by which we separate a whole into parts; upon each of which, attention is to be fixed. Here progress commences. One of the first results in this study is to make distinction between insects which are useful and injurious; for, unless this be done, one will be as likely to destroy his friends as his enemies. At present, this study is so far from being popular, that the greater part of educated men, so-called, are as ignorant as the unlettered. It is manifest that the elements of this science should be taught in our common schools, if it is to become of much use; for the transmission of learning directly from the learned few to the common people, without the intervention of a teacher, is impossible. In fitting teachers for their duties, a knowledge of this science should be included among their qualifications, as much as arithmetic or grammar. At present, however, we have no colleges where studies of this practical nature are pursued, except incidentally; but, when the agricultural universities shall be fairly established, we may expect that the need indicated will be fairly supplied."

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

BY A. FENDLER, ESQ., ALLENTON, MO.

APRIL, 1869.

Thermometer in open air, in the shade.

7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	Mean of Month.
48°.	64°.	50°.	54°.
Maximum temp. 88°., on the 18th.			
Minimum " 20°., on the 4th.			

Range, 68° degrees.

Wet bulb Thermometer.

7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	Mean of Month.
44°.	52°.	45°.	47°.

Barometer—height reduced to freezing point.

7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	Mean of Month.
29.463	29.427	29.440	29.443
Maximum, 29.817, on the 4th, 7 A. M.			
Minimum, 28.807, on the 19th, 2 P. M.			

Range, 1.010 inches.

Rain—10th, 0.38; 12th, 0.03; 16th, 0.09; 18th, 1.80; 19th, 1.88; 20th, 0.28; 25th, 0.19; 26th, 0.09; 30th, 1.28.

Snow on the 4th, 0.06.

Total amount of rain and melted snow, 6.08 inches.

Depth of snow, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

	Av. temp.	Snow.	Rain.
April, 1866,	57°.	0 in.	3.68 in.
April, 1867,	55°.	0 "	0.89 "
April, 1868,	51°.	0 "	6.05 "
April, 1869,	54°.	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	6.08 "

FLORICULTURAL.—We learn with much pleasure that our genial and public spirited friend, M. G. Kern, has purchased the Park Avenue greenhouses from Mr. H. A. Homeyer.

St. Louis has lagged far behind in floriculture and ornamentation; but, with the energy, great experience and fine taste of Mr. Kern, it will at once take its proper place as the grand floral emporium of the West. We will notice details in good time.

N. E. Mo. Horticultural Society.

The North-east Missouri Horticultural Society held its regular monthly meeting at Hannibal, April 24.

After the reading of an essay by Mr. Trabue, on planting and cultivating the grape, a general discussion of the subject followed. Mr. Peyton said he had a good crop the third year after planting; thinks good cuttings better than layers. He first adopted the old German plan of short pruning, but he abandoned it; thinks it will injure and finally destroy the constitution of the vine, and mildew and rot follow.

Mr. Taft says we must prune, or the vine will grow away from us; grow so strong and high that we cannot give it room in our vineyards, or gather the fruit if it should bear. And as it is by pruning and cultivation that the grape is brought to the state of perfection we now see it, we must continue to prune and cultivate the same, or retrograde to the old wild sour grape.

Mr. Drohman, a Swiss grape grower, says it will not do to plant and prune on the close German plan in this climate. Yet, with Mr. Taft, he thinks we must not allow the vine to grow away from us; but we must cut back and start the new and bearing wood near the ground. Says he has tried the non-pruning system, and finds the vines run to a tangled mass of small branches, without any good wood for next year's fruit. Says he finds all the American wines rough, and thinks it comes from the skin, and to remedy this, he presses immediately after mashing or gridding the grapes.

Mr. Peyton says he wants new wood, but not from dwarfed and stunted stumps, that can only produce sickly canes, but on healthy vines, as Nature intended that they should grow. If one vine will occupy the space allotted to two, or half a dozen, give it all the room it wants; and if the fruit grows out of your reach, climb for it. He thinks an All-wise God, who created the vine, gave it all the requisites for its health and welfare, and had it been best as a dwarf, would not have given it this rampant growing propensity.

CRACKING OF THE STANWICK NECTARINE.—A correspondent of the *London Journal of Horticulture* says: "A few weeks ago I saw a system pursued to prevent the Stanwick from cracking, which seemed to be very successful. Being on a visit at Balbirnie Gardens, near Markinch, in Fife, I observed a very fine crop just on the point of ripening. I inquired of Mr. Temple, the gardener at that place, the means which he employed to obtain such fine fruit, when he drew my attention to a notch cut under each of the fruit about half through the wood. By this method the flow of sap is arrested, and the fruit ripens perfectly without cracking. Mr. Temple also informed me that he prevents the cracking of the fruit in Chasselas Musque Grape by the same simple method."

RAISING CHESNUT TREES.—Chesnuts sell readily at five dollars a bushel. Suppose twenty trees to an acre, and that from these you take half a bushel of nuts from each tree, this will make fifty dollars—a snug little sum to foot up some of the innumerable small bills arising from the purchase of foreign luxuries. Who does not see the value and the necessity at this time of our great pecuniary need of studiously seizing upon every item that might be turned into a source of wealth? No more need be said under this head, unless it be to give some directions for the proper cultivation and care of nut trees, which I do not propose doing at present. I trust that all who read this short article will begin, if they are not already in the habit of doing so, to drop a nut here and there, wherever there is room for a tree, and do not be deferred because the time may be long before you reap the fruit. Have you never eaten the fruit of trees planted by those long gone, and can you deny to others what you have enjoyed yourselves? Scatter the seed far and wide, and you or your children will reap the reward. How much may now be added to the revenue of the South, in a few years, by this single item alone, if all who have land will but follow these suggestions, and occupy a spare hour the coming year in planting white and black walnut, pecan, chestnut, filbert, butternut, and maderia nut.—*W. B. Jones, in Baxter Sentinel.*

The Vineyard.

THE VINEYARD.

In the vineyard, if any place on earth, we have to watch, and work, and wait. While those who have been long engaged in the work, have a clear appreciation of the routine of operations to be performed—the beginner (and there are to-day thousands of such) has to get "line upon line" till the duties of the hour become a part of his nature.

The moisture and warmth of spring will start numerous buds from the surface of the ground. Then, as the buds push on the canes, they will come in twos and threes; the shoots in the wrong position have all to be removed; and by unhesitatingly removing the buds from where they are not required, we can often induce buds to develop upon very old wood, where few would expect to find them come. We have found it of advantage to keep a wet bandage of rag or moss where we wished to get a shoot on old wood.

We find from conversation and correspondence, that great confusion exists in regard to summer pruning. Many give their views of the value of summer pruning, who have, all along, been simply dis-budding. To remove the soft shoots that start at the surface of the ground, or the mis-placed, adventitious, or the duplicate or triplicate buds or shoots—is not summer pruning. To stop the growth of the shoots at the top of the trellis late in the season, whether it is with a view to retard the growth, prevent too much crowding of foliage at the top of the trellis, fill out the lower buds, or to induce laterals for fruiting—does not constitute summer pruning; and yet they are being continually confounded with it.

Summer pruning is performed on the growth of the current year—on two classes of growth, with two distinct objects in view—and is very distinct from "dis-budding" on the one hand, and "shortening-in" on the other. In the case of a fruiting cane, it is performed best just as the last bunch of bloom has appeared, and consists in cutting off, with the thumb nail, the point of the shoot, one leaf beyond the leaf following the last bunch of bloom. This induces the pushing of another bud at the axil of the leaf, which is in turn treated in the same way.

In the case of producing canes for bearing the ensuing year—here the object being to produce fine buds on a clean cane—all side or lateral shoots are at once removed, and only such as are wanted to produce the bearing wood for the coming year, are permitted to remain.

As it is important that we use definite words for definite ideas, we suggest that the terms "disbudding," "summer pruning" and "shortening-in," be thought of as distinct operations, and then our experiments and experiences will have some clear practical value and not be as it so frequently is—only "confusion worse confounded."

OHIO GRAPE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION—The summer meeting and excursion of the Association, will be held at Lancaster on the State Reform Farm, on the 25th and 26th of August next. There are a number of good bearing vineyards in that vicinity, and many more not yet in bearing, and the people are much interested in fruit culture generally. It is also a beautiful and interesting section of country, and the citizens, including the Hocking Valley Horticultural So-

ciety and officers of the Reform School, promise their active co-operation to make the occasion agreeable and interesting to visitors. The ad-interim committee of the State Horticultural Society will attend the meeting, and the Local Horticultural Society intend to hold an exhibition at the time. The railroads will doubtless allow visitors to return free, and a good and pleasant time may be anticipated.

The annual exhibition of the association is expected to be held in Cleveland in October next. M. B. B.

GALLIZED WINE.

Under this caption was published, in a recent number of our paper, an article from Rhineland, Mo., on which we wish to make a few remarks, that unfortunately could not accompany the article referred to.

The continued reproduction of this irritating question before the public is fruitless of good: the omission of fact or argument, and the substitution of satire is not in good taste.

There is one point made that will be fruitful of good, viz: "Mixing grapes will do no harm; this is often done in order to give a different flavor and color," and we may add, quality, also.

If men have conscientious scruples about the addition of sugar or water to must, a wide and valuable field for experiment lies in the combination of varieties. Some varieties have a heavy must, but produce very little of it; others have large quantities of must, but poor in sugar, and having aroma in excess. The honesty of their union cannot be called into question, and the benefit of such experiments will be great.

We think that the interests of both producer and consumer, and the progress of viticulture will best be served by giving less time to windy declamations, and more to quiet, philosophical experiment. There is a wide field for investigation; and grand results will be sure to follow. The feeding a feeling of asperity, is unworthy of the cause in which lies so much of the hope of the future. Grape culture and wine making, if under proper influences, will make men generous and genial; and when we find the temper or the wine turning sour, we may know that there is something wrong, and whether it is by combination, or dilution, or addition—a change must be effected before either a healthy or profitable action will be induced.

We sincerely think that the good of all concerned will be best secured by substituting action for words; and think that we should resolve that this question, with its acrimonious associations, be laid over for the next five years—never be brought up by the press, the committee, or the association. Experiment, investigate, make notes—and at the end of the five years, open the books; compare the notes; test the practical results in the wines produced; and, if truth, science, fraternal feeling, public interests, and profitable viticulture, are not all greatly advanced by the operation—we will not rashly hazard an opinion again.

PRESERVATION OF WOOD.—"According to statements made by Dr. Fenchtwanger, of New York, who, for the past 36 years, has had his attention directed to the preservation of wood from every species of decay, and also to make it incombustible or fire-proof—not one single process attempted for this purpose has been attended with permanent success, except the application of silicates, in their various forms, to all organic substances, such as woody fibre, paste-board, &c. Dr. F.'s method is: To steam the timber; then inject a solution of silicate of soda for eight hours; and then soak the wood for the same time in lime water."

CUTTING TIMBER.

EDS. RURAL WORLD: About the year 1855, I made inquiry, through the medium of the *Valley Farmer*, with regard to the best time to cut for durability, and also the best time to cut small timber and saplings, to promote the most rapid decay of stumps and roots. Some four or five persons responded through your columns to my queries, and amongst the number, one old farmer, who had been farming for more than half a century (I think located in North-east Missouri). I was much pleased with his candor and apparent honesty, together with his ripe experience; and, therefore, beg leave to give the substance of his remarks, and also some of my own corresponding testimony. The old farmer said—to the best of my recollection—that in 1802 he commenced making rails (as also his neighbors) in the winter season, which lasted ten and twelve years; but, in 1808, he cut his rail timber in August, at a time when the second sap was free; and many of the rails made at that time were still sound—up to 1855—and looked as though they might last fifty years longer. He pledged his reputation as a farmer (well earned, no doubt,) that timber cut for rails, posts, and other out-door purposes, would last twice as long cut then, than at any other season of the year.

It so happened that in August, 1853, I was compelled to have made about 12,000 rails, in order to make a certain pasture available, on my farm; and his remark, "that the bark would drop from the rails on the second year, and the sap appear as firm as the heart of the rail," led Judge H. L. Brown and myself to go out and examine my fence. We found it even so; and I have given particular attention to that fence ever since: and, although it has been standing for more than fifteen years, the rails are still not sap rotten. Timber cuts and splits tough in so hot a month; and I had my doubts whether it would do as well to cut at that season of the year (and make into rails in a more pleasant and less busy time); but my doubts have been removed by the fact, that the tops of the trees, cut at that time, are still not entirely sap rotten. And the result has been, with me, to adopt the policy of cutting in August. I had 150 trees cut in August, 1867; 40 in August, 1868—mostly white oak.

In passing through Ohio, in 1863, I stopped at the old homestead and went out to look at the remains of a bee-tree which I cut in August, 1833, and I found the body of the tree in a fine state of preservation. The old farm now belongs to the widow of Wilson Mattox, Harrison county, Ohio.

My remarks apply to white oak, black oak and spotted or Spanish oak. J. C. H.

Brunswick, Howard Co., Mo.

PRESERVING POSTS.—A. G. M., Coldwater, Iowa, says: "I saw an inquiry in your paper, how to make timber last. Now I have a secret which I will give you for the benefit of my race, that will make timber last longer than iron, at the expense of half a cent a fence post: Take boiled oil, thicken it with pulverized charcoal, and cover the timber with it."—*Prairie Farmer*.

The untimbered surface of the plains of the Mississippi and the Pacific, amounts to 1,400,000 square miles.

THE WEATHER

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 8TH.

This has been one of the most pleasant weeks of the season. The mean temperature has been rather low, and the range quite considerable, still, the weather has been quite of a seasonable character.

No rains have retarded farm operations, but white frost was visible in some localities on the morning of the 6th. The weather still looks quite promising, with indications of increasing warmth.

Vineyard planting is going on very extensively; the promise of all kinds of fruit, excepting peaches, passing "good." The wheat looks magnificent; the prospects of the "chinch-bug" being very injurious, greatly diminished within the last two months.

Mean of the week, 61.94
Maximum on the 3d, 88.
Minimum on the 6th, 40.
Range, 48.

Colman's Rural World.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY NORMAN J. COLMAN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, at 612 North Fifth St. St. Louis, Mo., at \$2 per annum, in advance.

A FREE COPY for one year to any person sending a club of five new subscribers and Ten Dollars.

ASSOCIATE EDS.—WM. MUIR and C. W. MUEFFELDT.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS:

M. G. Kern, Francis Guiwitz, Rockwell Thompson, A. Fendler, Carew Sanders, Mrs. E. Tupper, O. L. Barler, E. A. Riehl, Mrs. M. T. Daviess.

Advertising Rates—25 cents per line each insertion inside advertising columns; 35 cents per line each insertion on the last page; double price for unusual display. Sixty cents per line for special notices. Nothing inserted for less than One Dollar per issue.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

A LATE SEASON.

This is a remarkably late season. Here it is the first of May, and trees not yet out in full leaf, and but little corn planted in the latitude of St. Louis. We have had more than our usual quantity of cold north winds, accompanied with rain. The ground has not yet been well warmed. Pasturage, however, is fine, and the meadows never looked more promising. A large crop of hay may be relied on. Wheat is generally looking well. Fears are entertained that the Chinch bug will prove disastrous to the crop in some parts of Missouri. Our cold, wet rains may hold this insect in check. Trees that have been set out, have had a very favorable time. But little loss will occur in transplanting, if they were received in good condition from the nursery.

Katy-did's Wedding.

We hope none of our readers, and more especially none of our little readers, will fail to peruse the beautiful lines on this subject in this issue. "Oriole" has written well for the "Rural World" before—but there is a simplicity, a naturalness and truthfulness in these lines, that is really enchanting.

CRITTENDEN SULPHUR SPRINGS.

The undersigned having taken charge of these well-known Springs, situated in Crittenden County, a short distance from Weston and Ford's Ferry, on the Ohio River, and five miles from Marion, the County seat, will use their utmost exertions to make them an agreeable and pleasant resort during the summer months to those seeking health or recreation, and no pains will be spared to make our guests comfortable. The Cairo and Evansville Packets pass Weston and Ford's Ferry daily, and hacks will be running from these points to the Springs. Hoping the patronage hitherto bestowed will be continued to the present proprietors, we trust that we will be able to give satisfaction to the Public.

R. A. MILLS & W. HUGHES, Prop'rs

P. O. Address, Marion, Ky.

REFERENCES—Judge Burnett, Smithland, Ky.; Dan. H. Hughes, Morganfield, Ky.; Hon. John W. Blue, Marion, Ky.; T. C. Miles, Charleston, Ill.; Joe Sam. Hobbs, Paducah, Ky.; William Dallan.

THE MISSOURI FARM REGISTER.

We have received the April number of this excellent Quarterly, published by J. H. Parsons & Co., at 319 Chesnut Street, in this city. We find it to be a valuable compilation of information that should be in the hands of every one desiring a farm in Missouri or the West. Our numerous inquirers for descriptions and prices of land, will find this paper just what they want. A general description is given of every county in the State—its location, peculiarity of soil, population, political status, principal towns, etc. The farms advertised for sale show the quantity of land, improvements, price, terms, and the name and address of the owner, which is unusual with real estate agents, and which is of the greatest value to those seeking locations. We know no work so valuable to parties desiring to purchase, and its universal circulation would be of great value in developing the State. Its circulation is in all parts of the Union and Canada, and its subscribers are the persons seeking homes in Missouri; it is, therefore, a most valuable advertising medium for those having farms for sale. Citizens would find it for their interest to purchase it, and forward to friends desirous of locating in the West, and all classes would do good by promoting its extensive introduction. Price 50 cents per copy.

SMALL FARMS.

Parties desiring small farms near the city, or choice sites for suburban residences, should call on our friend Mr. E. A. CHAPMAN, on St. Charles Rock road, 4 1/2 miles from the city limits. He has two very superior eastern slopes, on a wide avenue, for sale.

We would direct the attention of shippers of produce to the Card of Messrs. Langdeau & Waterman, Commission Merchants and Produce Dealers, which appears in another column. We are personally acquainted with both gentlemen, and can recommend them as business men of sterling quality and integrity.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE MILLING JOURNAL and Corn Exchange Review. J. D. Nolan & Co., N.Y.

This is a neatly executed, well illustrated Journal, devoted to a branch of industry of the utmost importance to the country at large. It would be read with much interest by many of our subscribers, and will be a valuable medium for the discussion of the numerous points that arise in this very important branch of our industries. It is only by becoming devoted to specialties, that excellence is attained. It is well said, "Jack of all trades, and master of none." The nature of our institutions rather tend to this. This enterprise will tend to elevate the character of our milling people.

THE AMERICAN BEE-KEEPER'S JOURNAL, and Agricultural Repository: H. A. King & Co., Nevada, Ohio.

The April number of this new monthly has come duly to hand. It is a neatly got up paper, with some excellent information for the aparian.

Rational bee-keeping is making rapid progress amongst us, and many practical and philosophical minds are devoted to the study of the economy of this most interesting branch of the insect world. We are glad to recognise such a marked tendency to specialize pursuits. Men are getting more and more to adopt a single branch of study, and will thus excel in it. It is only in this way that a subject can be thoroughly sifted.

Bee culture, like grape culture, and all the other branches of industry, is now becoming a specialty, a hobby.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD ADVOCATE. S. S. Wood, Newburgh, N. Y.

This monthly has reached its third year. With the high "aim to promote knowledge, virtue and temperance," we wish it success. With much light entertaining reading, are well interspersed valuable hints and useful information on many subjects.

St. Louis Suburban Improvements.

Most people are aware that there is a great deal of building going on in the city, but the knowledge that improvements on a large scale are going on in the suburbs, is not so general. The central region between Grand Avenue and the King's Highway is the scene in which these improvements are most conspicuous. New houses of considerable architectural pretensions and extensive ornamental grounds are arising there every year, and a great many new streets or avenues are being rapidly laid out, especially on the broad lands of the three Baker brothers and other Lindell heirs. One of these Avenues—Lindell Avenue—deserves especial attention. It strikes off from Olive street in the neighborhood of Leffingwell Avenue, and extends already to the King's Highway, whence it will be soon continued through the Cabanne property to the Second King's Highway, and perhaps ultimately as far as the De Pere. It is a hundred feet wide. The Messrs. Baker will M'Adamize it at their own expense, and plant a double row of trees on each side—one outside and one inside either fence. When completed, it will be a splendid drive—the Champs Elysee of St. Louis—and probably the most notable feature, next to the Shaw Gardens, of our city environs. Mr. John Baker has very properly taken the initiation in building on it. He has erected a very handsome row of Grafton stone-fronted houses (seven), where it begins to intersect Camp Jackson. There is also a new row of brick, a little further on, in the same neighborhood. Judging from these and other indications, Olive street will continue to hold its own whatever may be the varying fortunes of the northern or the southern parts of the city.

But Lindell Avenue is not the only great suburban thoroughfare in process of formation and adornment. There are also Baker Avenue, Maryland Avenue, McPherson Avenue, and several others running west, which are in a somewhat similar, though not in so forward a state. Avenues running parallel with Grand Avenue are also projected, and the King's Highway is to be prolonged to the St. Charles rock road and beyond. Before long, the whole country west of Grand Avenue will be intersected by M'Adamized streets, and parcelled out into building sites. The railroads—the street railroads especially—have done a great deal for the suburbs, and will do a great deal more. While their tendencies are central or concentrative, as far as business is concerned, they are the very reverse as far as the matter of residence is concerned. Their tendencies in this are diffusive. They throw population from the center all round on the circumference. Any one may satisfy himself of the truth of this observation who remembers enough to compare the environs of St. Louis now with what they were before the introduction of the horse railroads. These roads are really a great boon to the mass of the people, and deserve to be liberally sustained. They will ultimately solve the question of cheap and healthy habitations for the working men.—*Ex.*

Premium for First Strawberries.

We will send a copy of COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD Free for one year to each of the first three shippers of Strawberries the present season, of one gallon or over, to our Fruit Commission House, from any State; and a copy free to the first shipper from Missouri.

COLMAN & SANDERS,

Fruit Commission House, 612 North Fifth St., St. Louis, Mo.

ST. LOUIS GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE RURAL WORLD AND VALLEY FARMER,
St. Louis, May 10, 1869.

The week elapsed since our last market report, has been a very busy one; the weather fine; there will not be a week in the whole year, except perhaps in harvest time, that will tell more upon the general prosperity of the farmer. During this week an incredible amount of work has been done, as we have reason to know, having witnessed farm operations in Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois and Missouri. Every where the plow was sped with diligence, cotton and corn were being cultivated or planted. Our own levee too has not had a busier look for years, while the streets of St. Louis teem with a living, moving mass of busy folks. Building in St. Louis is progressing upon a larger and more magnificent scale than ever, and general prosperity seems the order of the day.

If we had no other evidence of our prosperity and growth than a sharp eye could glean from Chicago papers, that would be convincing. The City of the Lake (we never could learn really why Chicago was ever called the "Garden City," except it be that she was located on the outskirts of the "Garden State.") seems in great trepidation lest after having built railroads, which were intended to tap the fountain-heads of trade in the West, that trade by a natural law of gravitation, and by the mighty natural arteries of navigation, should reach St. Louis, the Gulf, New York, and the New England States without paying tribute to Chicago. We are glad in this connection to inform our readers that the Missouri Pacific R. R. is fast laying down a third rail, so that cars of the Union Pacific E. D. can be run direct to St. Louis without re-loading freight. Let Missouri be true to herself, and no human power can hinder her from being the foremost of Western States, or St. Louis from being the Queen City of the West. We quote:

Tobacco—Market firm, without change; sound planters' lugs, \$4 25@5 75; common leaf, \$6@7 50; medium, \$7 75@9 50; old, dark factory, dried shippers, \$9@10 50; bright colored, \$11@14; medium bright leaf, \$13@16.

Hemp—Demand nominal; receipts large; dressed fancy, \$2 25; good, \$2 30; fair, \$2 45; undressed, \$1 25@1 35; baled tow, \$1 12; break tow, \$30 per ton.

Flour—Spring XX, \$5 20@5 50; fall XX, \$6 50@6 75; XXX, \$7 50; choice, \$8 25@8 75; family, \$9@9 40; fancy, \$11 per bbl.

Wheat—Spring, \$1 10@1 12; No. 1, \$1 16. Winter—\$1 27@1 30 for low thin; \$1 35@1 45 for good and medium; low prime, \$1 60@1 65; strictly choice, \$1 85@1 90; fancy, 2@3c higher.

Corn—Mixed, 54c; yellow, 58c; white choice, 63@65@67c.

Oats—60@64@67c, according to quality and color. **Hay**—Plenty of poor. Good to fair and No. 1, from \$24 to \$27 per ton.

Dried Fruit—Apples—good to choice, 14@15c; peaches—halves, 15@18c per lb.

Seeds—Hungarian active, \$1 60@1 65; millet, \$1 60; hemp in demand, \$1 40; Osage Orange, \$15 per bushel.

Beans—Castor prime, \$2 35; white navy, \$3 75@4.

Potatoes—Market very dull and lower. Michigan peachblows, 67c; Early York, 75c per bushel. **Onions**—Prime, none to be had; would bring \$3@3 50 per bushel.

Wool—The new clip comes in very slowly as yet, but the demand readily takes all offered. We quote: Unwashed—23@25@28c for fair to medium; 28@30c for coarse and long staple do; coarse fleece-washed, 32@37c; dingy do, 28@33c; fine do, 35@38c; common to medium tub-washed, 38@40c; choice and picked do, 46@49c; burry, 5@10c lower.

Hides—Plenty, dull and lower at 22@22½ for Western dry flint; 19c for dry salt, and 10c for green do. Southern, 1@1c less.

Feathers—Firm at 80@82c for prime.

Butter—Supplies of yellow dairy have been small, with free sale, however, at 32@35c, as in quality. Inferior old sold all the way from 16 to 20c—no one wanted to hold it; country store packed and white dairy plenty, and very dull at 23@26c to 28@30c.

Chickens—Active. Scarce early in the week, with sales at \$5@5 85. Closed lower and plenty Friday at \$4@4 50 for cocks, and \$5@5 50 for hens. A few turkeys sold at \$15.

Eggs—Were plenty and dull, with sales at 11@12c shippers count and recounted; in shipping order, packed in boxes, brought 12½ towards the close.—Saturday, sales 50 boxes (choice brand) at 13c.

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

Inquiry for first-class shipping steers and butchers' stock good, but receipts not equal to demand. Poor and common stock and "sealawage" plenty; prices for low grades very variable, and in buyer's favor.

We wonder at the continued large movements of hogs: and even more at the consumption of meats at this time of year, which are manifestly unsuited to this climate and season. Extra prime shipping cattle, \$6 50@7 25; first-class butchers' cattle, \$6 50@7 25; second class, \$5@6; third class, \$4@4 50. Inferior and common cattle at so much per head.

Hogs—Choice heavy, \$9@9 25 per 100 lbs; good to prime, \$8@8 50; stock hogs, \$5 50@6 50.

There is a steady request for prime mutton sheep and lambs, all of which would bring extra prices.—Choice mutton sheep, \$6@7; good to prime, \$4@4 50. Shorn sheep bring comparatively less.

NEWS.

Missouri Items.

We are glad to see that so much desire for information exists, as the following indicates:

GLASGOW, Mo., April 26, 1869.—To James S. Thompson, Sir:—The undersigned respectfully ask you to deliver a free lecture on the "Dignity of Labor" at such time and place as you may designate. Many citizens did not hear your lecture on this same subject, but would like to hear it. Respectfully, &c.

John Sibel has a vineyard adjoining Glasgow, Howard county, in which are eight acres of Catawba vines. The average yield is about four hundred gallons of wine to the acre, and the net profits of the vineyard about \$8,100 the past year.—[Boone Co. Journal.]

A MAGNETIC STORM.—The observatory at Washington, on the night of April 16, took observations of the great magnetic storm, which was visible for several hours in the eastern part of the country. The storm was first heralded by telegraph from the North-west, and moved southward at the rate of 100 miles an hour. The telegraph reported its progress all the way from the North-eastern portion of the continent, as far south as Wilmington, N. C. At 7 o'clock P. M., it took possession of all the telegraph lines leading out of New York city, so that it was impossible to work the wires for half an hour. In two hours from that time the magnetic waves, or flashes of electric light, so to speak, reached Washington. As the storm passed on, the wires from Washington to Boston were taken possession of by an aureole current. The galvanic batteries were removed from the line by the operators, and the telegraph was then worked from Washington to New York, and from New York to Boston, without any batteries whatever. Dispatches to the press were sent without any other motive power than the magnetism which came from the heavens.

Mrs. Betsey Dodge, a widow lady of seventy-three years of age, on Block Island, has during the past year woven, in an old-fashioned hand-loom, four hundred yards of cotton and wool cloth, and eight hundred and ninety-one yards carpeting, making in all 1,291 yards, beside doing all the work for her family.—Ex.

CATTLE STATISTICS.—Some interesting facts and figures in regard to stock were recently submitted before the Social Science Association at Albany. It was stated that the consumption of beef in France was 910,000 tons; in England, 1,660,000 tons, and in the United States, 2,000,000 tons. One of the principal sources of supply of cattle to the Eastern States, was Texas. When the war broke out, Texas had only 3,000,000 of cattle. There are now over 12,000,000 in that State. The total supposed value of all the cattle in that State was \$1,000,000,000. In New York alone there were \$32,000,000 worth of cattle annually consumed, besides 83,000,000 pounds of butter, valued at \$33,000,000; 72,000,000 pounds of cheese, valued at \$14,000,000, and 20,000,000 gallons of milk, valued at \$7,000,000—a total of \$86,000,000.

STRAW HOUSES.—An English inventor has built some houses on a novel principle at New Hampton. The houses are of a cheap order designed for laborers. He compresses straw into slabs, soaks them in a solution of flint, to render them fire-proof, coats the two sides with a kind of cement or concrete; and of these slabs the cottages are built. By ingenious contrivances, the quantity of joiners' work is much reduced, and the chimney is so constructed, as to secure warmth with the smallest consumption of fuel, and at the same time to heat a drying closet.—The cost of a single cottage of this description, combining "all the requirements of health, decency, and comfort," is eighty-five pounds. The commissioners on the employment of children, young persons, and women in agriculture, report favorably of these cottages.—Scientific Am.



THE CAPTAIN'S DAUGHTER.

We were crowded in the cabin,
Not a soul did dare to sleep;
It was midnight on the waters,
And a storm was on the deep.

'Tis a fearful thing in winter,
To be shattered in the blast;
And to hear the rattling trumpet
Thunder, "Cut away the mast!"

So we shuddered there in silence,
For the stoutest held his breath,
While the hungry sea was roaring,
And the breakers talked with Death.

And we sadly sat in darkness,
Each one busy at his prayers.
"We are lost!" the captain shouted,
As he staggered down the stairs.

But his little daughter whisper'd
As she took his icy hand,
"Is not God upon the ocean,
Just the same as on the land?"

Then he kiss'd the little maiden,
And we spoke in better cheer;
And we anchor'd safe in harbor,
When the morn was shining clear.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

NELLIE'S NOTES, NO. 2.

In my last, I protested against the idea that we wives of American farmers are slaves.—Further than that, I contend that we do less than we should—less than we can, and far less than a good New England housewife, who yet has ample time to read, to write—perhaps to dip into politics and the "isms," and to visit those in need about her. Of course, rules laid down for her housekeeping will, in many cases, be found wholly impracticable for us. Our country is in so much more primitive condition; labor high, scarce and uncertain—labor-saving machines, as yet scarcely introduced. But the main trouble with most of us is, in our bringing up.

Young ladies in slave States were (unfortunately I take it) taught to consider any kind of manual exertion as undignifying to woman, and our energy rarely took us beyond learning to write correctly in French or Italian; to embroider prettily; to sing operatic airs (when not too difficult), and occasionally to assist in making a cake. "I can't do that;" "I never did this in my life"—are, we all know, much more common with us than farther East; and are only another form of saying, "I may have the ability, but really have not the industry to undertake to learn now, that which was neglected in my childhood." We are not, generally, help-mates to our husbands as we ought to be, and as they have a right to demand we should be.—The time for gilded toys has passed: a new order of things has begun; where man (and woman likewise) finds his level in his abilities, and not from the circumstance of his birth. New paths have opened, and we must either rise to the emergency of the hour, or sink to the

position of drones; consenting to being led where we might lead. All from our early teachings, that inactivity was our natural state—teachings which it is time to eradicate.

We have a great and glorious work before us! We, whose lots are cast in the country, must appreciate the change of the times more than elsewhere. There are many things we needs must do ourselves, or suffer to go undone. Our families will be the losers thereby, and no one the gainer; for we do not increase self-respect in leaving any duty, however trivial, unperformed. To us belongs the task of elevating and dignifying domestic labor. We have seen it sadly degraded among us, our lives through. We must change this thing—begin life anew and in earnest. Our path is upward. The ascent seems difficult, for our steps are feeble and not used to climbing. There are difficulties to overcome; but, in removing obstacles for ourselves, we are making easy the way for the timid little feet following after. We must teach these little ones a different and a nobler faith, so that whatever God appoints for them, they will find courage to attempt and strength to surmount. They must learn what a grand, good thing, is achievement—and how unworthy is indolent passivity! They must be shown to how much better advantage the hands may be employed, when directed by intelligence and cultivation; and, above all, they must learn that their mothers and sisters are *true women*—God fearing, helpful women. And, if we teach them this, we accomplish our highest task, and need have no fears for the rest. Society will place us where each deserves to be placed, and our consciences will be our best reward.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

ADVICE TO THE MARRIED.

In the first solitary hour after the ceremony, take the bridegroom and demand a solemn vow of him and give him a vow in return. Promise each other sacredly, never, not even in jest, to wrangle with each other—never to bandy words nor indulge in the least ill-humor. Never—I say, never—wrangle in jest. Putting on an air of ill-humor merely to tease, becomes earnest by practice. Mark that! Next promise each other, sincerely and solemnly, never to keep a secret from each other, under whatever pretext, or whatever the excuse may be. You must continually and every moment see clearly into each other's hearts. Even when one of you has committed a fault, wait not an instant, but confess it. And, as you keep nothing from each other, so, on the contrary, preserve the privacies of your house, marriage state and heart, from father, mother, sister, brother, aunt—and all the world. You two, with God's help, build your own quiet world. Every third or fourth one you admit into it with you, will form a party and stand between you two—that should never be. Promise this to each other. Remember the vow at each temptation. You will find your account in it; your souls will grow, as it were, to each other, and, at the last, will become one. Ah! if many a pair had, on their marriage day, known this secret, how many marriages were happier than, alas! they are. K.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

I had intended sending you a few thoughts, suggested by some articles in late numbers of your paper, upon the "The Coming Girl," but one in a later number anticipated me; still I send a few lines, which you will please insert.

Much ado is being made now-a-days by some, about "Woman's Rights," "Franchise," "Suffrage," &c.; and a few women can scarcely contain themselves because they are denied this privilege, and I presume if it is ever granted them, they will exclaim to the world in stentorian tones: "Hurrah for Young America's Wife!" But, methinks, those who are contending so strenuously for woman's rights at the ballot-box, had better spend their efforts in securing them elsewhere.

I am not one of those whom Fanny Fern designates as torpidly and selfishly content with their ribbons and dresses. No, I would scorn to possess a mind so trivial—so insignificant—or to have no aspirations higher! and I feel an utter contempt for all who, like Byron, think that the Bible and cook-book should constitute a woman's library.

To the opposite of contentment, my spirit is chafed within me; feelings inexpressable, and almost intolerable, rankle in my breast at the injustice—the brutality—often heaped upon woman. But, I cannot see how female suffrage is to be a cure for all the ills and woes to which she is subject—how it is to be, as Fanny Fern says, "a lever of power, lifting woman out of her wretched state of low wages and starvation," unless she enjoys all the privileges of man—fills his position in toto. Then, who is to fill woman's position? Who is to perform her duties? Who is to preside in the family circle, and give home that air of comfort which it is acknowledged only woman can? I have no sympathy with the self-styled Woman's Rights party; with its strong-minded women leaders, and its weak-minded male abettors. I believe their doctrines, if reduced to practice, would degrade, instead of elevate woman; remove her still farther from her true position, to one entirely foreign to all the gentler emotions of her nature. I detest the man who would drag woman to the polls for (as he claims) the benefit of the nation; while she is often miserable at home, for want of her rights there.

In order to secure that degree of domestic happiness which every true man and woman desires (and, doubtless, God designed we should enjoy)—man and woman must act in different spheres. Each has his, or her, own peculiar duty to discharge, and the happiness of one depends greatly upon the faithful discharge of duty by the other. I am, myself, a firm advocate for woman's rights; but, by this term I have no reference to its general acceptance—(such as her right to vote, to hold offices, make speeches, go to war, run a black-smith shop, &c.)—But her right to a due respect in society, when worthy of it, and a proper regard at home, with the sympathy of husbands and fathers, instead of being treated, as they often are, as servants, or a lower order of beings somewhere between man and brute. Really, to hear men talk sometimes, I wonder that they admit woman the

possession of a soul at all. Her right to the enjoyment of celibacy, if she desires it, without incurring the scorn and contempt of the world, and receiving the stigma "Old Maid." Her right (when granted the privilege) in a social circle or country lyceum, to read an essay—the product of her own mind—without having some say, "Oh, she's got sense enough to copy some good pieces." Shame on such, for so ungenerous a thought! To such I would say, as Peter did to Simon, "Repent, therefore, of this thy wickedness, and pray God, if perhaps the thought of thine heart may be forgiven thee." Her right—after she has given to a husband all her possessions, which would have maintained her for life, and served him as a faithful wife—to a comfortable living and something to use as she likes, without being told that "a woman ought to support herself," and "be of some use in the world." Her right to a few square yards of ground surrounding her dwelling, secure from the ravages of stock, in which she can place a vine or shrub, or decorate and make cheerful the spot to which she is most of her life confined by duties devolving upon her alone, and which are often irksome and severe; while man goes abroad and mingles with the world, and sees much to break the monotony of home. Her right to a few moments' recreation now and then from that constant drudge, drudge, toil and scuffle, in perhaps a miserable kitchen; while man, in the parlor, luxuriates in lazy-lounges and literary feasts, regardless of her who (though incredible it may seem) he has promised to cherish and comfort, and professes to love as himself. Though some may call me torpid, stupid, selfish—still, all I ask is woman's rights, in a woman's place.

A FEMALE WOMAN.

"SOROSIS."

This name is Greek, and signifies "fruit of many flowers." The pine-apple is the best known specimen of this kind of fruit; and but seven varieties have been noticed by botanists. Every point on a pine apple indicates the location of a flower, and the fruit is the product of just as many flowers as there are points; yet this consolidated product of a cluster of flowers is as much one as an apple which comes from a single blossom. The ladies who took this as the name of their club, aim to combine as many women as possible to act as one in any direction determined upon by the majority. Their pledge is to aid each other in all laudable efforts, and to defend each other from calumny. At a late meeting, they have resolved to oppose the dictum of fashion whenever they shall deem it unreasonable. Some of the best wives and mothers, best housekeepers; most womanly women we have ever met; are prominent members of Sorosis, and the association is well adapted to developing true womanhood. We should be glad to see a branch of Sorosis in every city and town in the land.—Mrs. Swisshelm.

ILLINOIS AND THE WEST.—Under this caption, the Cincinnati Enquirer states that, in polling over 450,000 votes at the late election, Illinois "is treading hard upon the footsteps of Ohio, and by 1870 will very likely be with us. She is now considerably in advance of where New York was in 1840. Her vote is now larger than Ohio cast previous to 1863."

The next census will undoubtedly exhibit astonishing growth not only for Illinois, whose progress we view with so much pride, but for all the States of the West. Our neighbors, Iowa and Kansas will, with Missouri, show an immense increase of population, wealth and resources of all kinds. The Congressional delegations of each will be considerably larger than at present, unless the ratio be reduced, and the voice of the Great West in the National Legislative halls will begin to assume that weight and power and influence to which our grand and growing section is entitled.

MAY.

We clip the following from the *New England Farmer* for May, to show how truly the teachings of one section of our wide country can be applied to the other. Theory—even general principles, or practical facts—are alike everywhere. The fault, generally, is in the application. Somehow latitude and longitude, meridian and isothermic lines will present antitheses.

"In our climate, until the first of May is postponed until the first of June, we shall not be able to engage in similar festivities. Some of our 'young folk,' however, annually encase themselves in mittens, overcoats and rubber boots; rush to the bleak pastures and leafless woods for some green thing or tiny flower that has dared to peep out from some obstinate snow-drift, in order to see whether spring was really coming or not! But they soon find sharp exercise more grateful even than spring flowers, and rush back, blue and shivering, to the warm room (we wish we could say fire-side) to console themselves by reading the poets who sing of the beauties of the first of May.

"We never shall get up much enthusiasm for May until she materially changes her habits; and these are so thoroughly established, that it is hardly worth while to make any effort. But, instead, let us make more of our old, time-honored Election Day, which comes a little later, or the fourth of July, when we can get flowers and green peas, also. Let us try that for awhile, and let May have her own way."

THE "MANSARD" ROOF.

People who have recently had occasion to visit the leading cities of this country, will have noticed the extent to which the style of roof called the "Mansard" roof is gaining ground.

New houses are very generally supplied with this roof, and the roofs of old buildings are being demolished to be replaced by it. This roof—variously known by the titles of "crib" roof, "French" roof and "Mansard" roof—was the invention of a celebrated French architect of the name of Francois Mansard, who was born in Paris, in 1598. It has undergone many modifications since. The original form as first introduced was generally one story, but occasionally of two or three stories in height. In the latter case the upper stories in it were constantly lower in proportion, ascending towards the peak of the roof; and the windows were small dormers, not much better than loop-holes, meant for a glimmering light in, and the ventilation of stowage chambers or mere lofts. The lower story in the roof, that is, the first story above the main body of the structure, was always equal to and quite as desirable as either of those immediately beneath it. The form and construction of these old French roofs are always such as to secure a plumb or perpendicular wall within the rooms, with a very trifling loss of space, the inclination from a vertical line, in the entire altitude of a story, being scarcely more than the thickness of the walls.

The ancient style of the Mansard roof has been improved and modified to the point of combining great architectural beauty, externally, with economy of space and neatness of finish internally. Departing from the original idea of an additional range of rooms with horizontal ceilings and walls *d'aplomb*, this roof is now frequently carried up in the same material as forms the walls, with highly finished balustrades, etc. The smaller windows are oval, and sometimes round, with exterior loop-holes for ornament. The chimney-stacks, carried up to a considerable height, are usually a marked feature of the Parisian modern Mansard roof. Slate is commonly employed for the covering, with tin for all gutters and weathering. Balustrades, as elsewhere mentioned, are seldom omitted in these roofs by the French. This, one of the most salient and indispensable characteristics, is entirely

overlooked in most of the Mansard roofs in this country.—*American Artisan.*

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

KATY-DID'S WEDDING.

The bridesmaids sat in a Sweet Briar bush,
Busy as ever could be;
For the next night, at dark, Miss Katy-did
A happy bride was to be.
A swinging basket hung by their side,
Filled with new leaves bright and green,
For a robe must be made for the gay young bride,
As lovely as ever was seen.

The bridesmaids wrought, with graceful skill,
A 'brodered robe of sea-green;
With satin bodice and honiton frill—
'Twas lovely enough for a queen;
With delicate lace for the over-skirt,
From the web of a spider's loom,
Captured while spider enjoyed his dessert,
By little Green-Jacket, the groom.

Invitations were sent, on the leaves of a rose,
To the friends of the bridal pair—
Their cousins the Grasshoppers, I suppose,
And Crickets and Lady-bugs fair.
Now all is prepared, and the Sweet Briar bush
With Fire-fly lamps is hung;
The Bride is ready, the Groom awaits,
And the Trumpet flower's bell is rung.

The carriages came (made of curled-up leaves),
By glossy black Beetles drawn;
With spruce young Crickets for drivers,
Who dash with full speed along.
The guests were assembled, the Parson came,
(An aged grand-father was he),
With long brown coat and snowy neck-tie—
Plainly dressed as a parson should be.

The bridal pair stepped forth and were wed,
Green-Jacket and sweet Katy-did;
And the guests all came and saluted the bride,
And each one cried out—"Katy-did!"
"Katy-did!"

The cake was passed on a silver leaf,
From a poplar tree on the lawn;
And the wine they sipped from the blue-bell's cup,
From a crimson cherry was drawn.

Now a little black Cricket hopping up on a twig,
Began scraping his fiddle and bow;
And the happy pair led off in a jig,
Followed up by all in a row.
The dance was kept up till dawn of day,
Till the Fire-fly lamps went out—
And the guests went home well pleased, they say,
And the wedding was published, no doubt.

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A MACHINE that is the embodiment of the **TRUE PRINCIPLE** of constructing Grain Separators.

It is made perfectly simple. The plan of construction is such that there is no complexity of machinery. The grain, instead of passing over an Endless Apron, and tossed by means of a Picker, a Riddle and a Beater, receives all the agitation necessary for a **THOROUGH SEPARATION**

from Vibrating Forks, ranged on a plain separating surface over which it passes. By this simple plan of separation a

More Satisfactory Result

is obtained than by any other method in use.

A MACHINE that can separate with EASE and RAPIDITY all the grain that can be fed through the cylinder, and will **SAVE IT ENTIRE.**

This is important to the farmer who employs a machine, as grain passed to the straw pile in threshing can never be recovered.

It will be found to Save Enough Grain to Pay the Threshing Bill.

A MACHINE that can not be "CLOGGED," no matter what condition the straw is in or how fast it is "CROWDED."

A MACHINE that is so closed in at the sides, and decked over at the top, that the interior is preserved from damage or decay, and the grain is prevented from "littering."

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A MACHINE that is made out of the best of materials and in a workmanlike manner, the **DURABILITY** of which can not be estimated by a comparison with other machines.

A MACHINE that, owing to the simplicity of construction, has **FEWER POINTS OF WEAR**, and is consequently less liable to get out of REPAIR than any other machine made.

A MACHINE that is "EASY OF DRAFT," and does not use up your teams.

A MACHINE that, in every particular, will prove itself what its name indicates.

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TREBLE GEAR HORSE POWER

which, for EASE OF DRAFT, DURABILITY AND POWER, is superior to any in use. Our Double Gear Powers are made very strong, and run very light.

WE MAKE THREE SIZES OF MACHINES.

Our small size, 25-inch cylinder, with four or six horse double gear power, is especially adapted to a farmer's own use, or to do a light threshing business. This is run only by belt with a jack. With this size of machine we also furnish an eight horse, double gear power, to be driven in the same manner. Our eight or ten Horse Machine, 30-inch Cylinder, is adapted for parties doing a threshing business. We can furnish this Machine either with belt and ground jack or with side gear, as may be desired. We would, for this size, recommend a "geared machine," as they run steadier and will better admit of being "crowded" than a "belt Machine;" and, with our

IMPROVED SIDE GEAR,

they are as free from breakage as machines can be made. We also make a Steam Thresher, 34-inch cylinder, which we can furnish complete, with Portable Engine. We would call the attention of our customers to the fact that, as the demand for Threshing Machines is likely to be large this season, if you wish to get a St. Louis Invincible Vibrator, it will be necessary to send in your orders early.

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Pinney's Early Watermelon,	15c	50c	
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Also, **FIELD CORN**, of 3 varieties of large white Corn, selected ear by ear, perfectly mature and sound at \$1.50 per bushel of 56 pounds--sacks extra. Send for Catalogue. **J. A. FOOTE, Seedman,** 65 Main Street, Terre Haute, Ind.

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Quarterly--April number now ready--describes every county in Missouri, and improved farms for sale in Missouri, Kansas, Illinois and Iowa, giving the location, amount and kind of improvements on each, the price and terms, and the name and address of the owner, or person offering to sell. Every one desiring a farm in the West, should have it; and every one having a farm for sale should advertise in it. Price per copy, 50 cents. No yearly terms. Price for advertising farms--full description, as above--each insertion 50 cents. A copy is sent to each advertiser. Descriptions for the next "Register" should be sent before June 15th. **J. H. PARSONS & CO., Publishers,** 319 Chesnut St., St. Louis, Mo. may15-1am

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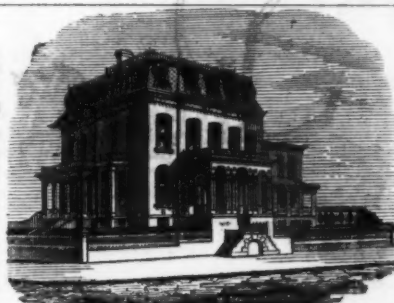
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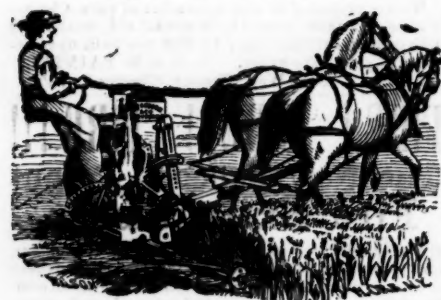
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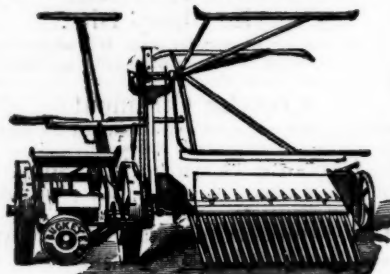
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Will stand the present season in St. Louis County, at the residence of Thomas B. Hume, two and one-half miles from FLORISSANT, on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY; and at BRIDGETON, at the stable of A. J. Dix, on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, of each week, at \$15 the season or \$25 to insure.

He was raised by R. A. Alexander of Kentucky, and sired by his celebrated trotting stallion ABDALLAH, full brother to Volunteer and half brother to Dexter, Geo. Wilkes, Bruno, and other fast trotters, all by Rysdick's Hambletonian.

YOUNG MESSENGER's dam is the well-known Messenger mare Bacchante (full sister to the celebrated trotter Bacchus, better known as Tom Redd, and half sister to Clifton, a very fast trotter who beat Bashaw Jr. in a race in the summer of 1866,) by Downing's Bay Messenger; her dam by Whip Comet, he by imported Comet; 2d dam by imported Messenger.

Goldsmith Maid, half sister to YOUNG MESSENGER, both being sired by Alexander's Abdallah, was recently sold to the former owners of Dexter for twenty thousand dollars. Almoute, another half brother of YOUNG MESSENGER, four years old, was recently sold to a party in Kentucky for eight thousand dollars.

J. C. Simpson, Esq., Editor of the "Turf, Field and Farm," and author of that excellent work "Horse Portraiture," and one of the best judges of horses and pedigrees in the country, wrote to the owner without solicitation as follows: "From the many crosses from the patriarch of trotters (imported Messenger) in your stallion YOUNG MESSENGER, he ought to prove a successful sire of trotters; and any one who will scrutinize his pedigree, will be surprised at the quantity of blood, now at the top of the ladder, he possesses."

YOUNG MESSENGER will be five years old this spring; color, dark iron gray; 16 hands high; large bone, powerful muscle, and splendidly developed about the vital parts. He has not yet been put in training, but gives unmistakable evidence of making a horse of great speed, as he has fine knee action, combined with the long reach peculiar to the Messenger breed. Persons having mares to breed, are invited to call and examine him. JOHN DOYLE, Groom

ABDALLAH, JR.,

By R. A. Alexander's Abdallah (same pedigree on sire's side as YOUNG MESSENGER), and out of the Thoroughbred mare KITTY FISHER, by Chorister, he by imported Contract; her dam, the celebrated Bertrand, formerly owned and run by John R. Sparr of South Carolina, will stand at the farm of N. J. Colman, 2 miles S.E. of Pevety Station, I.M.R.R., 27 miles south of St. Louis—at \$15 the season or \$25 to insure. Good pasturage furnished at \$5 per month.

Abdallah, Jr., is a blood bay, fifteen and a half hands high; will be seven years old this spring; has splendid trotting action, and is the sire of as fine colts as the country produces, nearly all being blood bay in color, and having an unequalled trotting gait. All are invited to examine him, and his colts, at the above place. JOHN WAY, Groom.

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